

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For NOVEMBER, 1763.

Importance and Description of the Island of Tabago	567—571	Account of the Deuce is in him	598
Strictures on the Abuse of the Liberty of the Press	572	Votes of the Irish Commons relative to Pensions	602
Account of the Shire of Haddington	ibid.	Uncommon Instructions	603
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c. &c.	573—578	List of Fairs, in December	604
Account of the Money Bills with Remarks	573 & seq.	Progress of the Indian War	605
Proceedings on the Westminster Bill, with Remarks	575 & seq.	Inscription on Bp. Hoadly's Mon.	ibid.
and on the Bread Act	577	King's Speech at the Opening of the Session	606
A Word to the Opposers of Berkeley	578	Authenticity of Forbes's Letter to Wilkes disputed	ibid.
Moon's Eclipse calculated	579	Cause of the Indian War	607
Account of the Constit. of Poland	ibid.	Solution of a Question	ibid.
Of the Management of early-blowing Tulips	583	POETICAL ESSAYS	607—610
Of planting Potatoes, &c.	584—587	Note to Correspondents	610
Anecdote of the famous Sidney	587	Affair of Hanmer and Warburton	611
Convention between France, Spain, and Sardinia	ibid.	A Medical Case	612
An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the late War	588—592	Interesting Remarks	613
Complete List of the Pensioners on the Irish Establishment	592—598	Account of an infamous Pamphlet	ibid.
Of the Management of Tulips, and the Manner of raising them either from the Root or Seed	601	Lines from Churchill's Conference	614
		The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	ibid.
		Marriages and Births; Deaths	615
		Ecclesiastical Preferments	617
		Promotions Civil and Military	618
		Bankrupts; Course of Exchange	ibid.
		Catalogue of Books	ibid.
		Foreign Affairs	620
		Monthly Bills of Mortality	629
		Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	566

WITH

AN ACCURATE NEW MAP of HADDINGTONSHIRE,

BY KITCHIN,

And a FINE HALF-LENGTH of the gallant CAPT. HERVEY,

Both elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row; of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound, or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, 1871.

Lottery Tickets, Nov. 9. 12. 18. 0-17. 13. 19. 0-26. 12. 9. 6.

New Scrip. 92. 904 - \$2.936 - 93½ - 93½ - 93½

178

London	Hay per load 50 to 60s. Screws from 3s 6d. to 4s. Coals 47s. per chald.
--------	---

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For NOVEMBER, 1763.

A BOOK has been just published, intitled, *Candid and impartial Considerations on the Nature of the Sugar Trade, &c.*, under which title, the author gives us a more full and exact, and we hope, a more true account of the West Indian islands than is anywhere else to be met with; therefore we shall from thence give our readers the following extract, relating to the island of Tabago*, as follows:

"Tabago, the most remote of our islands, lies near forty leagues south by west from Barbadoes, about thirty-five leagues south-east from St. Vincent, forty leagues east from Granada, twelve leagues north-east from Trinidad, and between thirty and forty leagues north-east from the Spanish main. According to the latest and most certain accounts of this island, it is thirty-two or our miles from south-east to north-west, which is its greatest length; and where broadest may be about nine miles, from east to west, somewhat more than seventy miles in circumference. It differs not much in size from the island of St. Vincent, is rather larger than Barbadoes, and of consequence than any of our Leeward Islands. Near the north-east extremity, there lies a small island called Little Tabago, which is near two miles in length, and full half a mile broad. The rocks of St. Giles lie to the north, and there are many small rocky islets on the west side of it, which though useless are not however at all dangerous.

The climate though it lies only eleven degrees and ten minutes north from the equator, is not near so hot as might be expected, the force of the sun's rays being tempered by the coolness of the sea breezes. When it was first inhabited, it was thought unhealthy, but as soon as

it was a little cleared and cultivated, it was found to be equally pleasant and wholesome, which the Dutch ascribe in a great measure, to the odiferous smell exhaled from the spice and rich gum trees, a notion borrowed from their countrymen in the East-Indies, who are persuaded that cutting down the clove trees in the Moluccas has rendered those islands very unhealthy. There is likewise another circumstance, which may serve to recommend this climate, and that is the island's lying out of the track of the Hurricanes, to which our own islands and those of the French are exposed, and from which their plantations and shipping suffer frequently very severely.

There are many rising grounds over all the island, but it cannot be properly styled mountainous, except perhaps in the north-west extremity; and even there they are far from being rugged or impassable. The soil is very finely diversified, being in some places light and sandy, in others mixed with gravel and small flints; but in general it is a deep, rich, black mold. It is from the extraordinary size of the same sort of trees that grow in the other islands, as well as from the trials made by the Courlanders and the Dutch, esteemed to be luxuriantly fertile, well suited to the different productions that are raised in the West-Indies, and from the concurrence of various favourable circumstances, which will be hereafter mentioned, may be wrought with ease, and is not liable to the blast and other accidents, which are so fatal to the most promising crops in some of our Leeward islands.

We find it generally agreed that hardly any country can be better watered than this is. For besides springs that are found in plenty all over the island, there are not fewer than eighteen rivulets, that run from the hills into the sea, some on the east and some on the west

Nov. 1763.

4 C 2

side

* See the Map, Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 320.

side. Of these, there are some, that take a serpentine course through the meadows; and others that being pent up by rocky channels, roll with such rapidity, as renders them very fit for driving mills, but there are very few or no morasses or marshes, or any lakes, pools, or collections of standing waters, which of course must render it more healthy and all parts of it alike habitable, and from the happy disposition of the running streams and numerous springs almost every where habitable, with the like convenience.

Yet this distribution of fresh water, is not at all more commodious, than the disposition of the bays and creeks of the sea upon its coasts. At the south end of the island lies the bay of La Guira, and at a small distance from thence the lesser and the greater Rockley bays. The latter of these, may with propriety be styled a harbour, for it is land-locked on every side, and very secure. It was in this bay the Dutch and French fleets engaged in 1677, and in which the Count d'Estrees's ship, called the Glorieux of seventy guns, was blown up, which shews that it is capable of receiving as considerable squadrons, and those too of as large ships, as are usually sent into these seas. To the northward of these lies Cochon Gras or Fat Hog bay, and beyond those Grand Riviere bay, Great Hog bay, Little Hog bay, L'Anse Batteau, covered by the island of Little Tabago: and therefore in the Dutch maps called Little Tabago bay. Opposite to this, on the other side of the island, is what the Dutch called John Moore's bay, now Man of War bay, very deep and spacious, with ten fathom water close to the shore, with two fine rivulets running into the bay, where our ships may therefore careen, with the utmost convenience, as well as with the greatest safety, as it is surrounded by high hills, that come down close to the shore, by which the vessels lying there, will be most effectually sheltered from both wind and weather. There are also several little commodious bays, between this and Great Courland bay, which is very spacious, capable of containing a large squadron, with a beautiful level country adjoining to it on the coast, which when cleared may render it a commodious and pleasant habitation. Beyond this, lies Little Courland bay, and Sandy Point bay,

which brings us again to the southern extremity of the island. Hence it appears, that it is in all respects most convenient for commerce, and though it be true, that having so many places that admit of easy landing, and lying in the neighbourhood of warlike Indian nations, it must of necessity require proper fortifications, the many obvious and extraordinary advantages thereby afforded to trade when the island shall be once settled will amply compensate the expence, that may be found necessary to provide for, and to preserve its security.

This island is covered with all that variety of valuable timber, that is to be found in most countries in the West-Indies, and many of these as extraordinary in their size, as excellent in their nature. The same may be said with respect to fruit-trees, and amongst these there are some that are peculiar to Tabago. Such for instance as the true nutmeg-tree, which the Dutch, who of all nations could not in that respect be deceived, affirmit have found here. It is true, they say it is a wild nutmeg, that the mace is less florid, and the taste of the nut itself more pungent, though larger and fairer to the eye, than the spice of the same kind brought by them, from the East-Indies. The cinnamon-tree grows likewise in this island though the bark is said to have a taste of cloves as well as cinnamon. Here likewise grows that tree which produces the true gum copal, resembling that brought from the continent of America, and very different from what goes by the same name in the rest of the West-India islands.

All ground provisions are produced here in the utmost abundance, as well as in the highest perfection. Here likewise is plenty of wild hog and other animals, together with great quantities of fowl, and an amazing variety both of sea and river fish. In the time the Dutch were in possession of the island, which was not many years, they exported large quantities of tobacco, sugar, cassia, ginger, cinnamon, salvia, gum copal, cacao, rocou, indigo, and cotton; besides rich woods, materials for dying, drugs of different kinds, and several sorts of delicious sweetmeats. Thus, we have not only the probability arising from the climate, soil, and situation, but likewise the certainty, that all the valuable commodities which the West-

West-India islands produce, have, been actually and may consequently be again unquestionably raised in Tabago. We may add to this, that though the Dutch boasted much of the worth of their settlements in, and the valuable cargoes they annually brought from thence, yet Sir Josu's Child, within that very period mentions the defect in their improvement of Tabago, in support of his doctrine, that the Dutch, as a nation, were less successful in planting than in commerce; which is enough to convince us, that in his time, this was considered as an island capable of being made at least as valuable, as any of its size in the possession of Europeans.

Then, after giving us the history of the island he goes on with his description, as follows :

" It has ever since remained in this condition without any settled inhabitants, except a very few Indians, who live in huts upon the sea coasts toward the north extremity of the island. It is true, both the English and French turtlers come hither occasionally, remain some time upon the island, and during that space erect huts as a kind of temporary dwellings, till they have supplied themselves with turtle and manatee, and then they return to their respective homes. As to the Indians before-mentioned, they are a very quiet, harmless, tractable people, and being well used and treated with indulgence may without question be rendered very serviceable. As enthusiastically fond as they are of liberty, they may be easily made sensible of the advantages derived to them by British protection, for being equally afraid, and not without just reason of the Indians in Dominica and St. Vincent, and of those upon the continent; they cannot but be pleased to find themselves covered from their insults, and sure of living in peace and in their own manner. It is true they labour little, because they are not sensible of many wants, yet it is not labour of which they are afraid, but of being forced to labour. If therefore they have assurances given them, that their freedom shall be preserved, that they shall be considered as British subjects, by having strict and speedy justice done them; and, if they have presents made them of those articles that they value, and those cheap and common instruments which are requisite for cultivating their lands; it may

reasonably be presumed, that they will quickly become familiar with the first settlers, and that the younger sort especially may be wrought upon by gentle usage and rewards, to do a multitude of little services to the colony, which will save time to the white people, and labour to their slaves. When they are once used to this sort of employment, come to have a relish for gratifications, and by seeing our manner of living become sensible of their own wants, and with how much ease they may be supplied; they will gradually grow more sociable, and of course be rendered more useful.

As this island in the state it now is, abounds (as has been already observed) with a vast variety of different sorts of timber, all of them allowed to be excellent in their respective kinds; it may perhaps deserve some consideration in the first settling it, whether proper officers might not be appointed to secure all the advantages that may be drawn from this circumstance to the public. It is by no means intended, that the first planters should be deprived of the necessary use of all kinds of timber for buildings and utensils, but that this should be cut in a proper method and with discretion, and the rather, because nothing has been more loudly exclaimed against by the sensible men in all the other islands, than the undistinguishing and destructive havock made amongst the woods, without any regard to the general interest, or the least respect paid to that of posterity. By such a method the country may be properly and regularly cleared and opened, and as from the nature of the soil and climate, vegetation is extremely quick, a succession of useful trees may be constantly maintained. By this means, valuable cargoes will be furnished of fine woods for the use of joiners, cabinet-makers, and turners; the necessary materials for dyeing cloth, silk, and linen, obtained in the highest perfection, and a vast variety of gums, balsams and other costly and efficacious medicines may be procured in their genuine and most perfect state. By this precaution very large sums, which we now pay to foreigners will be saved to the nation, the improvement of our manufactures facilitated, and the exportation of those bulky commodities prove a great benefit to our navigation. By putting

side. Of these, there are some, that take a serpentine course through the meadows; and others that being pent up by rocky channels, roll with such rapidity, as renders them very fit for driving mills, but there are very few or no morasses or marshes, or any lakes, pools, or collections of standing waters, which of course must render it more healthy and all parts of it alike habitable, and from the happy disposition of the running streams and numerous springs almost every where habitable, with the like convenience.

Yet this distribution of fresh water, is not at all more commodious, than the disposition of the bays and creeks of the sea upon its coasts. At the south end of the island lies the bay of La Guira, and at a small distance from thence the lesser and the greater Rockley bays. The latter of these, may with propriety be stiled a harbour, for it is land-locked on every side, and very secure. It was in this bay the Dutch and French fleets engaged in 1677, and in which the Count d'Estrees's ship, called the Glorieux of seventy guns, was blown up, which shews that it is capable of receiving as considerable squadrons, and those too of as large ships, as are usually sent into these seas. To the northward of these lies Cochon Gras or Fat Hog bay, and beyond those Grand Riviere bay, Great Hog bay, Little Hog bay, L'Ance Battéau, covered by the island of Little Tabago: and therefore in the Dutch maps called Little Tabago bay. Opposite to this, on the other side of the island, is what the Dutch called John Moore's bay, now Man of War bay, very deep and spacious, with ten fathom water close to the shore, with two fine rivulets running into the bay, where our ships may therefore careen, with the utmost convenience, as well as with the greatest safety, as it is surrounded by high hills, that come down close to the shore, by which the vessels lying there, will be most effectually sheltered from both wind and weather. There are also several little commodious bays, between this and Great Courland bay, which is very spacious, capable of containing a large squadron, with a beautiful level country adjoining to it on the coast, which when cleared may render it a commodious and pleasant habitation. Beyond this, lies Little Courland bay, and Sandy Point bay,

which brings us again to the southern extremity of the island. Hence it appears, that it is in all respects most convenient for commerce, and though it be true, that having so many places that admit of easy landing, and lying in the neighbourhood of warlike Indian nations, it must of necessity require proper fortifications, the many obvious and extraordinary advantages thereby afforded to trade when the island shall be once settled will amply compensate the expence, that may be found necessary to provide for, and to preserve its security.

This island is covered with all that variety of valuable timber, that is to be found in most countries in the West-Indies, and many of these as extraordinary in their size, as excellent in their nature. The same may be said with respect to fruit-trees, and amongst these there are some that are peculiar to Tabago. See for instance, as the true nutmeg-tree, which the Dutch, who of all nations could not in that respect be deceived, affirm to have found here. It is true, they find it is a wild nutmeg, that the mace is less florid, and the taste of the nut itself more pungent, though larger and fairer to the eye, than the spice of the same kind brought by them, from the East-Indies. The cinnamon-tree grows likewise in this island though the bark is said to have a taste of cloves as well as cinnamon. Here likewise grows that tree which produces the true gum copal, resembling that brought from the continent of America, and very different from what goes by the same name in the rest of the West-India islands.

All ground provisions are produced here in the utmost abundance, as well as in the highest perfection. Here likewise is plenty of wild hog, and other animals, together with great quantities of fowl, and an amazing variety both of sea and river fish. In the time the Dutch were in possession of the island, which was not many years, they exported large quantities of tobacco, sugar, cassia, ginger, cinnamon, salsifras, gum copal, cacao, rocou, indigo, and cotton; besides rich woods, materials for dying, drugs of different kinds, and several sorts of delicious sweetmeats. Thus, we have not only the probability arising from the climate, soil, and situation, but likewise the certainty, that the valuable commodities which the West-

West India islands produce, have, been annually and may consequently be again unquestionably raised in Tabago. We may add to this, that though the Dutch boasted much of the worth of their settlement in, and the valuable cargoes they annually brought from thence, yet Josiah Child, within that very period mentions the defect in their improvement of Tabago, in support of his doctrine, that the Dutch, as a nation, were less successful in planting than in commerce; which is enough to convince us, that in his time, this was considered as an island capable of being made at least as valuable, as any of its size in the possession of Europeans."

Then, after giving us the history of the island he goes on with his description, as follows:

" It has ever since remained in this condition without any settled inhabitants, except a very few Indians, who live in huts upon the sea coasts toward the north extremity of the island. It is true, both the English and French turtlers come either occasionally, remain some time upon the island, and during that space erect huts as a kind of temporary dwellings, till they have supplied themselves with turtle and manatee, and then they return to their respective homes. As to the Indians before-mentioned, they are a very quiet, harmless, tractable people, and being well used and treated with indulgence may without question be rendered very serviceable. As enthusiastically fond as they are of liberty, they may be easily made sensible of the advantages derived to them by British protection, for being equally afraid, and not without just reason of the Indians in Dominica and St. Vincent, and of those upon the continent; they cannot but be pleased to find themselves covered from their insults, and sure of living in peace and in their own manner. It is true they labour little, because they are not sensible of many wants, yet it is not labour of which they are afraid, but of being forced to labour. If therefore they have assurances given them, that their freedom shall be preserved, that they shall be considered as British subjects, by having first and speedy justice done them; and, if they have presents made them of those articles that they value, and those cheap and common instruments which are requisite for cultivating their lands; it may

reasonably be presumed, that they will quickly become familiar with the first settlers, and that the younger sort especially may be wrought upon by gentle usage and rewards, to do a multitude of little services to the colony, which will save time to the white people, and labour to their slaves. When they are once used to this sort of employment, come to have a relish for gratifications, and by seeing our manner of living become sensible of their own wants, and with how much ease they may be supplied; they will gradually grow more sociable, and of course be rendered more useful.

As this island in the state it now is, abounds (as has been already observed) with a vast variety of different sorts of timber, all of them allowed to be excellent in their respective kinds; it may perhaps deserve some consideration in the first settling it, whether proper officers might not be appointed to secure all the advantages that may be drawn from this circumstance, to the public. It is by no means intended, that the first planters should be deprived of the necessary use of all kinds of timber for buildings and utensils, but that this should be cut in a proper method and with discretion, and the rather, because nothing has been more loudly exclaimed against by the sensible men in all the other islands, than the undistinguishing and destructive havock made amongst the woods, without any regard to the general interest, or the least respect paid to that of posterity. By such a method the country may be properly and regularly cleared and opened, and as from the nature of the soil and climate, vegetation is extremely quick, a succession of useful trees may be constantly maintained. By this means, valuable cargoes will be furnished of fine woods for the use of joiners, cabinet-makers, and turners; the necessary materials for dyeing cloth, silk, and linen, obtained in the highest perfection, and a vast variety of gums, balsams and other costly and efficacious medicines may be procured in their genuine and most perfect state. By this precaution very large sums, which we now pay to foreigners will be saved to the nation, the improvement of our manufactures facilitated, and the exportation of those bulky commodities prove a great benefit to our navigation. By putting

Nov.

putting the direction of these things under the management of capable persons, new lights will continually arise from experience, and new acquisitions may be made of rich and valuable plants from the continent of South-America, from Africa, and even from the East-Indies. The looking after these woods may furnish a proper and easy employment to the Indians; in which, if bred to it, their children would certainly delight, and the profits arising from the exportation to Europe, might constitute a public revenue for the support of the fortifications and other expences of government, which would be a great ease to the industrious planters, and thereby procure a constant attention in their assemblies, to preserve and promote a design equally serviceable to their mother country and themselves; and considered in this light, it might become a useful precedent in the establishment of something of the like kind in other colonies, and would be attended with no inconveniences whatever.

In the next place we shall take the liberty of observing, that there is at least the highest probability of our being able to produce all the valuable Spices of the East-Indies in this island. To begin with cinnamon. This is said to grow in some of the other West-India islands, and general Codrington had once an intention to try how much it might be improved, by a regular cultivation in his island of Barbuda. It is universally allowed, that the bark of what is called the wild cinnamon-tree in Tabago is beyond comparison, the best in all the West-Indies, and even in its present state may be made an article of great value. The bark, when cured with care, differs from that in the East-Indies, by being stronger and more acrid while it is fresh, and when it is has been kept for some time, it loses that pungency and acquires the flavour of cloves. This is precisely the spice which the Portuguese call *Crava de Maranahon*, the French *Canelle Gérosée*, and the Italians *Canella Garofanata*. There is a very considerable sale of this at Lisbon, Paris, and over all Italy. This kind of spice is drawn chiefly from Brazil, and the Portuguese believe that their cinnamon trees were originally brought from Ceylon while it was in their possession, but that through the alteration of soil and climate they are degenerated into this kind of spice, and this may very probably be

true. However from their size and number it seems to admit of no doubt, that the cinnamon trees actually growing in Tabago, are the natural production of that island, and the point with us is to know what improvements may be made with respect to these.

It may seem a little new, but we hope to render it highly probable, that the sole difference in cinnamon arises from culture. In the first place it is allowed, both by the Dutch and Portuguese, that there are no less than ten different kinds in the island of Ceylon, which is the clearest evidence, that this tree is every where subject to variation from the circumstances of soil and exposition. It is secondly allowed, that even the best, finest and first sort of cinnamon-tree does not preserve its high qualities beyond seventeen, eighteen, or at most twenty years. The reason assigned for this by the Dutch, is that the camphire, as the tree grows older, rises in such quantities as to penetrate the bark; and thereby alter its flavour, which accounts very well for the different taste of the Brazil and Tabago cinnamon, as the trees must be at least five times more than their proper age. It is thirdly allowed, that the fairest and finest cinnamon-grows upon young trees, planted in vallies near the sea side, naturally covered with white sand, where they are perfectly unshaded and exposed to the hottest sun; that at five years old they begin to bark the branches; and, that the tree continues to produce fine flavoured cinnamon for the number of years already mentioned. They then cut it down to the root, from whence in a year or two it sprouts again, and in five or six they begin to bark the young plants. There is one circumstance more necessary to be observed, the true cinnamon is the inner bark of the branches grown to a proper size, and when taken off and exposed to be dried is of a green colour and has no smell, but as the watry particles are exhaled, and the bark curls in the manner we receive it, the colour changes, and the odour of the cinnamon gradually increases. What then is there to hinder our attempting the cultivation of cinnamon, which nature seems to have produced in as much perfection in Tabago as in Ceylon?

[To be continued in our next.]
To the P R I N T E R, &c.
SIR,

THAT the liberty of the press is the
surest support of the liberties of

1763.

Proper Restraint on the Press.

571

in country, every thinking man must allow: That this liberty may be abused is certain: That it has been abused of late, few people who have either sense or sentiment, will deny. That some remedy should exist against so great an evil, will be readily be admitted; and therefore the question on this subject, among men of dispassionate enquiry, will only turn on what is the proper restraint against the misapplication of so great a blessing.

For my own part, after viewing this subject with the utmost attention, I finely confess, that the exercise of private resentment appears to me, the only check which can safely be established, when private characters are attacked; similar to that just and dignified correction, which is ever applauded in private conversation, when men pass the bounds of decency and good breeding. It must always be impossible in the one case, as is the other, to lay down any accurate rules when this correction should take place. It must depend in a great measure on the discretion and feeling of the person injured: The public, like a jury, must judge of the provocation, the characters, and the circumstances: If these are sufficient to vindicate such or such a conduct, to the understanding and feeling of men of honour and spirit, judging as citizens, who value their character and reputation as their dearest inheritance, their opinion will applaud the punishment. If, on the contrary, this punishment has been inflicted without a just cause, or has exceeded the proper bounds, the public voice will condemn such a conduct, in justice to the sacred privilege of the press, which has been violated.

This is the language of liberty, and the generous spirit which will ever attend her. There are many points in the constitution of a free state, too nice to be defined. They are safer in the consciences of worthy and honourable men, than if regulated by any general law which can be framed. Impressing of scum is one of those cases, which the wisdom of the constitution has rather permitted, than enacted, leaving the redress continually in the breast of the jury, where-ever this permission has been abused. Resistance to government is another case, which doctrine none dare teach, and yet none can fairly deny; and I candidly confess, that in my opinion, the right of private resentment for

any abuse from the press, should be considered as falling under the same class.

To say that a man cannot with propriety resent in his own person any injury of this nature, is establishing a very odd doctrine, and intimating by implication, that an abuse before two or three persons in private, is more injurious than the same language published to the whole world, and perhaps transmitted to the darkest posterity. If, on the contrary, it is admitted, that on certain occasions we may resent, the question returns, whether any particular instance to be examined, had the circumstances necessary to vindicate such a conduct?

If it is alledged, that the law has already provided a sufficient redress, I appeal to fact, and deny the assertion. It is evident to every one in the smallest degree conversant with those subjects, how difficult, how expensive, and therefore how impossible it is, for many private persons to obtain even that poor satisfaction, while the delay, and the clamour attending those prosecutions, really renders the punishment more grievous to the prosecutor than to the offender: Add to these, the difficulty of determining with precision, what is or is not a libel; and the stretches, which booksellers, printers, and all persons privy to such transactions will make to screen the author from conviction, because their bread (as too many are apt to believe) depends on his escape. For to the disgrace of human nature be it spoken, and of this age in particular, no performance in print is so sure of success in the sale, as that where the best and greatest characters are traduced: As if the members of the state were in general so corrupt, that they rejoiced to see the worthy brought down to their level, or could not behold the virtuous without a conscious uneasiness. But here I must observe by way of digression to those booksellers, that really, like most vicious men, they are defeating their own purposes in the end: For assuredly, there is nothing which more effectually deprives the mind of their powers of relishing the pleasures and beauties of lasting authors (upon which their trade must ever depend) than a frivolous taste for the malign productions of a day, which, instead of enlarging the understanding, will always contract its operations to a mean and narrow sphere.

I say then, though at first sight, this

whole doctrine

Nov.

doctrine concerning the chastisement of scandalous authors, may seem to favour of barbarism; yet, like duelling, it will be found to produce a contrary and polite effect. Neither can I frame to my mind any other efficient restraint, since I have shown the law as it stands is not effectual, neither could it be made so, unless by leaving the determination of such cases in a great measure arbitrary, which might be employed to destroy even a just and necessary freedom in writing; and it is certainly impossible, consistent with liberty, to affix any species of imprimatur on the press: Neither can the admission of this doctrine be productive of any bad effects; since a real patriot will always stand forth with the spirit of a gentleman in public as in private, when called upon.— Honour and true courage were ever found to march hand in hand; but the coward and libeller were always concomitant.

The dragging therefore of a wretch of this kind from his lurking hole, and stamping him with the mark of an impostor, is similar to that of detecting a vender of poisons in secret, which all good men should consider as a service done the community; since nothing is more material, than distinguishing between the reptile who scribbles from the spirit of Satan, and that dignify'd character who writes for the good of the world, and of his country. Men of the former class, if encouraged, will soon make public writing of no effect; and in consequence, render useless the greatest engine of liberty we enjoy; for if ever we should arrive to that selfish situation (which I think is near at hand) where all shall equally despise the public reproach, the power of the press is lost, and virtue is fled from that society.

Gentlemen should lay their hands on their breasts, and consider how they would chuse to see traduced before the public the purest characters which their family had sustained: Perhaps the son, in support of this fair fame, had encountered every danger, and the daughter had practised every amiable virtue, which is now blasted in a moment by the hands of an hireling.

To conclude then, if it is justly deemed the most horrid of all crimes to stir up divisions in private families, how much more wicked must that character appear, who endeavours to stir up the same feuds thro'

an extended community? Surely such authors were never more abundant than at present, and certainly they never were more deserving of a check. The whole series of whose writings have been, in opening breaches which all good men wished to see cemented; in dividing two nations which were nearly united in friendships, as intercourse and interest; in recalling the names and the animosities of factions, which were buried with other cause; and in short, by confounding all ranks and orders of men, and by encouraging every illiberal abuse of human nature, they have gone near to shake the most engaging principles of society.

[*Pub. Advertiser.*]

Brief Account of Haddingtonshire, with
an accurate MAP thereof.

THE shire of Haddington contains East Lothian, and it is a very fine and plentiful country, yielding most of the conveniences as well as pleasures of life. Its chief towns are 1. Dunbar, which was once a place of very considerable strength, and is remarkable for the great victory obtained in its neighbourhood by Cromwell over the Scots, on Sept. 3, 1650. Its port is considerable and yields a relief to all ships in the Firth in case of stress of weather. 2 Haddington, which is a royal burgh and gives name to the shire. In this shire are many fine seats of the nobility and gentry, who in general are hospitable and well behaved.

Haddingtonshire elects 1 member for the British parliament, who, in the present is Andrew Fletcher, Jun. of Salton, Esq; auditor general for Scotland. The burghs of Dunbar and Haddington (with Lauder, Berwick and Jedburgh) send also 1 member, who at present is Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, bart.

CAPT. Hervey, with so much conduct and bravery signalized himself in the course of the late glorious war, that we have no doubt our readers will be pleased with the fine PORTRAIT of that gallant officer, which we have given them with the present Magazine his noble family is too well known, and his behaviour too recent to require particular mention here: and by consulting the indexes to our late volumes, and our History of the late War, they will meet with an exact detail of his great and daring actions.

T

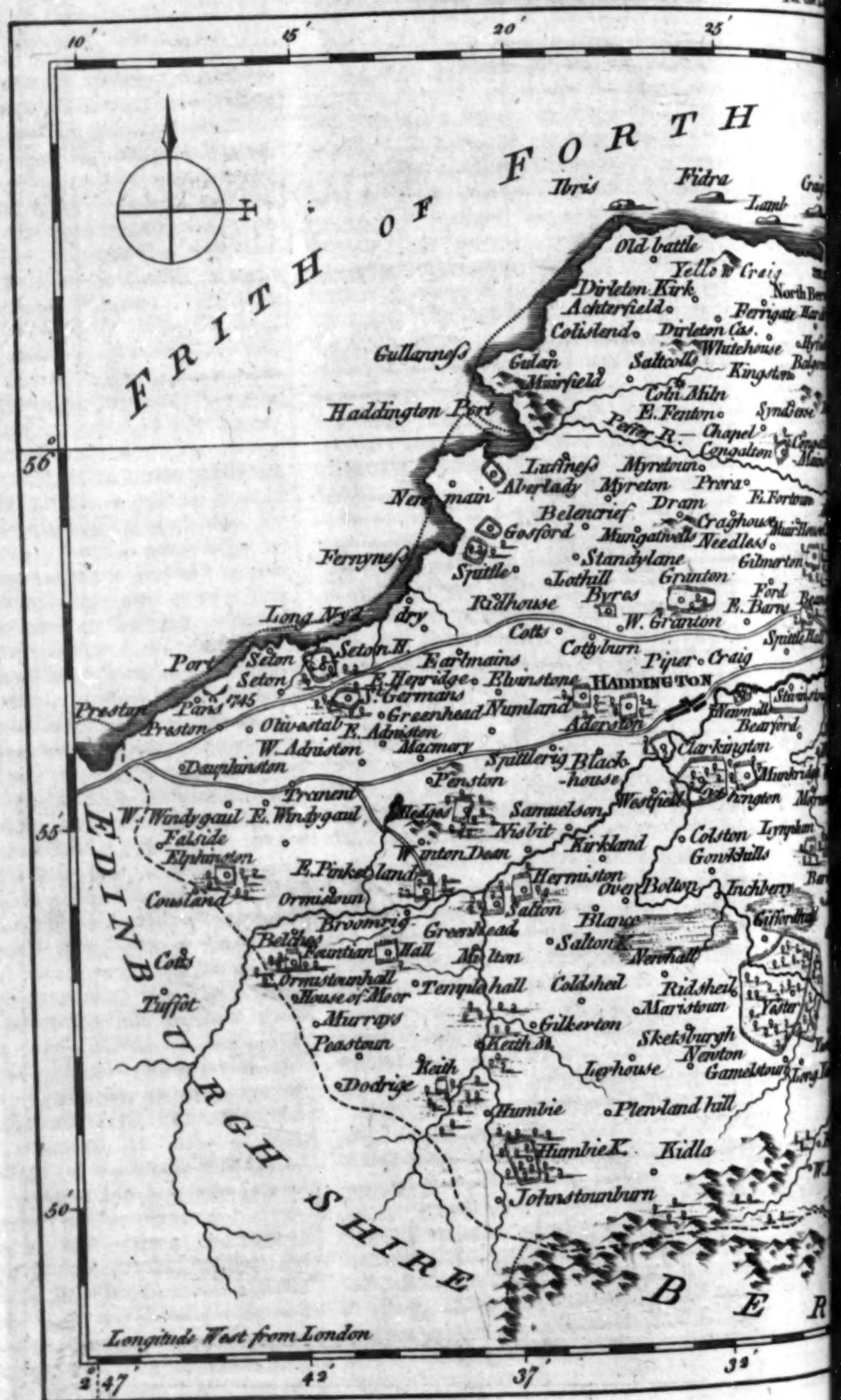
Author & Publisher of
the London Magazine.

172

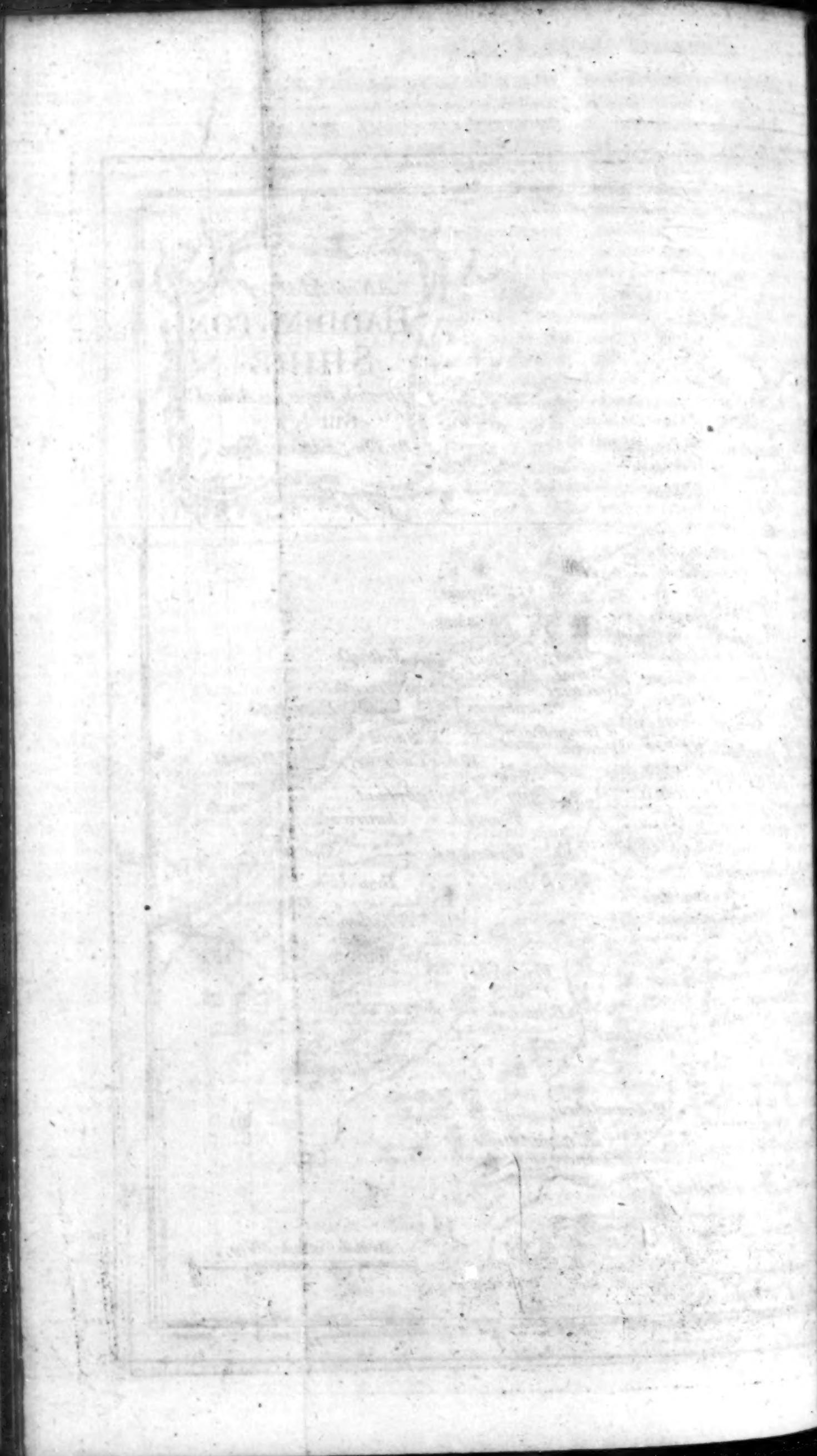
London Magazine to be established and published monthly
in two parts, each part to contain 12 pages, to be published
at the end of every month, and to be delivered to
subscribers to the magazine.

For the London Magazine.









The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

In History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 525.

I now come to resume my account of the other money bills that were passed in this session, and for that purpose must observe, that as soon as the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were, on the 19th of March, agreed to *, it was ordered, that thereupon a bill or bills, should be brought in, and that Mr. alderman Dickinson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the lord North, Mr. Oswald, sir John Turner, Mr. attorney general, Mr. solicitor general, Mr. Martin, Mr. Dyson, and Mr. Fuller, should prepare, and bring in the same. In pursuance of this order, Mr. alderman Dickinson, on the 22d of March, presented to the house, a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the exchequer, for the service of the year 1763; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 24th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, when an instruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to receive a clause of credit, after which the bill passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 12th of April.

By this act a sum not exceeding 3,000,000l. is ordered to be issued out of the monies of the sinking fund, and applied towards making good the supply granted for the service of 1763; and the money mentioned in the second and third resolutions of the said 19th of March, are ordered to be issued for the same purpose; after which the treasury is empowered, if they should think it adviseable, to raise the said sum of 2,000,000l. by loans or Exchequer bills, upon the credit of the sinking fund, without limiting any rate of interest to be paid for the same.

Thus far the said order of the 19th of March was complied with, and on the 2d of March an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills pursuant to the said order, that they do make provision in one of the said bills, for al-

Nov. 1763.

lowing the produce of certain places ceded to France and Spain by the late treaty of peace, being the property of his majesty's subjects, to be imported during a certain time, upon payment of the same duties as they would have been liable to, if such places had remained in his majesty's possession. This instruction was accordingly complied with; and, in further pursuance of the said order of the 19th, Mr. alderman Dickinson, on the 23d, presented to the house a bill for raising a certain sum of money, by loans, or exchequer bills, for 1763; and for allowing his majesty's subjects to import their goods and effects, being the produce of certain places ceded to France and Spain, by the late treaty of peace, upon payment of the same duties as they would have been liable to, if such places had remained in his majesty's possession: Which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; as it was the next day, and then committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. Accordingly, on the 25th, as soon as the said order of the day was read, an instruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to receive a clause of appropriation, which was accordingly received and the bill gone through with several amendments, by the committee; and then the report was ordered to be received the next morning; when the amendments were all agreed to, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be engrossed. On Monday the 28th the bill was read a third time, passed and sent to the lords, where it was passed in common course, without any amendment, and received the royal assent on the 12th of April.

By the first clauses of this act the treasury are empowered to raise, at any time before 5 January, 1764, by loans or exchequer bills, 1800000l. without limitation of interest, the whole, with the interest, premium, rate, and charges, attending the same, to be charged upon the supplies to be granted before the 5th of July, 1764, or otherwise, upon the sinking fund. By the next clauses the several sums granted by the committee of supply are, in the usual form, appropriated

priated to the particular services respectively appointed by that committee. And the last clause is in substance as follows: Whereas, by the definitive treaty of peace between his majesty and the crowns of France and Spain, ratified the 10th of March, 1763, the islands of Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirade, Martinico, and Goree, are ceded to France, and all that his majesty had conquered in the island of Cuba is ceded to Spain; and the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the said treaty, is thereby allowed to British subjects to transport their effects from those islands: And whereas, the produce of those places imported into this kingdom, after the restitution thereof to France and Spain, will be subject to higher duties than they were liable to, during the time they remained in his majesty's possession: To the end therefore his majesty's subjects, having effects in the places beforementioned, may have all due encouragement and opportunity to bring the same from thence, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects, to import into this kingdom at any time before the 1st of November 1764, and no longer, in British ships navigated according to law, directly from the places beforementioned, any goods or effects being the growth or produce thereof respectively, upon payment of like customs and duties only, as would be due and payable, if such places had remained and were in the possession of his majesty.

This is the substance of the clause, and I must wish, that the word, *restored*, had been made use of instead of the word, *ceded*, both in this clause, and in the instruction for receiving it, especially in the instruction: Surely there is a difference between ceding and restoring any territory by a treaty of peace. If a man who knows nothing of our late history, were to read the instruction, he would certainly conclude, that this nation had been unfortunate in the late war, and had been obliged, in order to obtain a peace, to yield to France and Spain certain places or territories, that at the beginning of the war belonged to, and were actually in the possession of Great-Britain: I must therefore wish, that the instruction for adding this clause had been expressed in these words: That they do make provision in one of the said

bills, for allowing the produce of certain places conquered by us in the late war, and restored to France and Spain, by the late treaty of peace, being the &c. And for the same reason I must wish, that this clause had been expressed as follows: Whereas, by the definitive Treaty of peace between his majesty and the crowns of France and Spain, ratified 10 March 1763, the islands of, &c. which in the late war were conquered by his majesty, are restored to France, and all that his majesty had, during the late war, conquered in the island of Cuba is restored to Spain; and the &c. The expressing both the instruction and the clause in this manner, would have been a proper and a just acknowledgment of our success in the war, and of the care that providence had taken of us through the whole course of it; for notwithstanding the unparalleled conduct of the commanders on our side, both native and foreign, and the bravery of our own troops, as well as those of our allies, yet by the natural superiority of our enemies, we must at last have been obliged to succumb, if providence had not, in a remarkable manner, confounded their councils, and at last dissolved their confederacy.

As to the other bills brought in and passed into laws in pursuance of the resolutions of the committees of supply, ways and means, I shall give an account of them in their course, because they relate to something else beside that of raising money; therefore I come now to give an account of those bills that had the good fortune to be passed into laws according to the time in which they were brought in, or any step made for that purpose, consequently I must begin with observing that, on the 17th of December, there was presented to the house pursuant to the directions of an act of parliament, a copy of the proceedings of the commissioners for executing an act made in the 2d year of his present majesty's reign, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the squares, streets and lanes in Westminster &c. * and of all contracts and agreements made by the said commissioners, to the 16th of December, 1763 inclusive; and also a copy of the account of the treasurer to the said commissioners, to the 16th of December, 1763 together with a copy of the account of the bank of England, with the said commissioners to the said time. The

* See before, p. 186.

copies were then ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and, on the 15th of February, a petition of the said commissioners was offered to be presented to the house, whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house. The petition being then brought up and read, it set forth, that the petitioners had made some progress, in performing and executing the powers and trusts reposed in them by the said act, in doing which they had expended, and engaged by contract, and otherwise, to pay, the greatest part of the monies then already granted to them, for the purposes mentioned in the said act, notwithstanding their having proceeded with the utmost care and frugality; and alledged that although the works directed by the said act were very extensive, they hoped to make a considerable progress therein, before the next meeting of parliament; but they apprehended that the money then already granted by parliament, was inadequate thereto, which made it indispensably necessary for them to apply to the house, for such further monies, as the house should judge necessary, to enable them to perform the same; and therefore prayed the house, to take the premises into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such further sum of money towards enabling them to compleat the trusts reposed in them by the said act, as to the house should seem meet*.

This petition was referred to the committee of supply; and on the 16th the abovementioned copies of accounts &c. were likewise referred to the same committee, where they produced the resolution of that committee agreed to on the 17th f. And next day there was presented to the house and read, another petition of the said commissioners, setting forth, that the petitioners had made some progress in performing and executing the powers and trusts reposed in them by the said act; and alledging, that the petitioners found that the said act was in some respects defective, and that several alterations were necessary to be made therein, and some new powers to be granted, for enabling them more effectually to put the said act in execution, so as to answer the good purposes thereby intended; and therefore praying, that

leave might be given to bring in a bill, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, the said act, in such manner, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee, and that they should examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; and a committee being accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, Mr. Whitworth, on the 25th, reported from the committee, that they had examined the matter of the said petition, and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; after which he read the report in his place, and delivered it in at the table, where the same was read, and thereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, the said act of the last session; and Mr. Whitworth, sir John Philips, Mr. Edmonston, Mr. Kynaston, and Mr. Dowdelwell, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the same. But before this bill was brought in, that is to say, on the 7th of March, it was moved, that part of an act made in the 29th of the late reign, intituled, *An act for appointing a sufficient number of constables, &c.* should be read, and the same being read accordingly, an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said bill, that they should make provision therein, for explaining and amending the said act of the 29th of the late reign, so far as the same related to the presentments of defective pavements by a jury of annoyance; and for enabling the commissioners appointed by, or in pursuance of the said act of the last session, to compel such persons to repair the said squares, streets, and lanes, as were then already required to repair the same.

On the 10th of March the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Whitworth, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

One of the chief alterations made by this new law, is that by which it is enacted, that any five or more of the commissioners appointed to put the former act in execution, may do and direct

all acts, matters, and things, by the said former act vested in, or directed to be done by any greater number or *quorum*; except only for the purpose of chusing new commissioners in the stead of such as shall die, or refuse to act. And I am sorry to think, that this alteration was by experience found to be necessary; for it shews how difficult it is to prevail with gentlemen to give their attendance upon any public business, where they have no reward to expect, but the inward satisfaction of having served their country; a reward which will always be a sufficient motive for action to gentlemen of real virtue and generosity, who can support themselves without any pecuniary reward for their service, but can never be of any weight with those of a selfish and sordid disposition, let them have ever such an affluent estate of their own; and when this comes to be the general disposition of a people who live under a popular form of government, it must render the exercise of government extremely expensive; because the rich must be employed in all the high and middling stations, and almost every man will insist upon being paid, not according to the service he does to, but according to the estate he possesses in, his country.

The clause which was added to this bill in pursuance of the instruction before-mentioned, gives us another melancholy proof of the decay of public spirit, and even of religion itself in the present age. By the said act of the 29th of his late majesty, no less than eighty persons are to be yearly chosen and appointed by the court leet, to serve, by themselves or deputies, the office of constable for the city and liberty of Westminster, comprehending the parishes of St. Margaret, St. John, St. Martin, St. George, St. James, St. Anne, St. Paul, St. Clement, and St. Mary; and the persons chosen, or their deputies, are to take the usual oath of office, and to execute all things appertaining to the office of a constable. By the same act an able person is to be yearly chosen and appointed to serve as high constable for the said city and liberty, who is to take the usual oath of office, and to execute all matters appertaining to the office of high constable. And also by the same act, forty-eight persons are to be half yearly chosen and appointed, and to be called the annoyance jury, every one of whom is to take the oath

hy the act prescribed, to wit, that he will diligently enquire, and make true presentment to that court, of all such public annoyances, and other offences, that shall be committed in Westminster, during the time of his continuance in the office whereunto he is then appointed; and that he will present no person or thing through hatred or malice, nor leave any unrepresented through love, favour, or affection. And the jury are by the act to subdivide themselves into smaller bodies, not being less than twelve in each body; and as often as they shall be directed by the court, are strictly to enquire into, and present, upon their own view or knowledge, all defective or bad pavements, and all annoyances in, obstructions of, or encroachments upon, any of the public ways or passages within the said city or liberty, with power to cause the same to be amended or removed.

This is the chief purport of the act, and it was at first made as complete as most new laws generally are, to the honour of those gentlemen who were the patrons of it; but as it is scarcely possible for human wisdom to make a new law so complete, as to obviate every doubt and difficulty that may occur in practice, especially in this country, where our judges are by custom obliged to adhere strictly to the letter of every statute law; so it was soon found by experience, that this statute stood in need of some explanations and amendment; therefore in the 31st year of the same reign, a new act was made for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual the said act of the 29th; by which last act every doubt or difficulty that had occurred in practice, or that could then be foreseen, was provided against. At least we must suppose it to be so, as no new act has since been made for that purpose; and from hence we must be convinced that the legislature has done every thing incumbent upon them, for preventing the continuance of any annoyance in the streets or passages within the city and liberty of Westminster; for beside what the jury of annoyance are by their oath, and by these two acts, obliged to do, the high constable, and every petty constable, by common law, and also by his oath of office, obliged to make diligent enquiry into, and at the court leet, or quarterly sessions, to make presentment of, all de-

spective or bad pavements, and all annoyances in, obstructions of, or encroachments upon any of the public ways or passages within his district; and yet every man who walks the streets may observe many encroachments made upon the foot way at the side of almost every street, by which passengers may be thrown down, or perhaps fall headlong into a cellar, if they do not closely attend to every step they make; and the pavements were so much neglected, that it was thought necessary to add a clause to the act now under consideration for transferring the care of them to the surveyor, appointed by the commissioners for putting in execution the said act of the second year of the present reign, who it is to be hoped will diligently execute his office, because he is to have a salary, or reward, for his trouble, and may be removed by the commissioners, if he should neglect his duty in this or any other respect; for I must think, that every annoyance that may happen in any street or passage, after it has been paved by the commissioners, will come under their cognizance, and must be taken notice of by their surveyor, in the report he makes to them, if he diligently performs his duty; therefore it is to be hoped, that those encroachments upon the footways which are now of such dangerous consequence to passengers, will, in a few years, be all removed, and every such encroachment, for the future, prevented; for if a house requires to have steps without doors, or doors or windows to its cellars or lowest apartments, the front wall ought to be placed so far back, as to leave room for guarding them by a rail, without incroaching upon the street or footway at the side of the street.

December the 25th, the act made in the 31st year of his late majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the due making of bread, &c.* was upon motion read; and whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for explaining and amending the said act, so far as the same related to that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and for rendering the said act more effectual in that part of the united kingdom; and that the lord advocate of Scotland, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Dempster, and Mr. Wedderburn, should prepare, and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was, on the 3d of February, presented to the

house by the lord advocate, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 15th it was read a second time, and committed; from which committee the lord advocate, on the 25th, reported, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments, which were then, upon his report, read at the table, and agreed to, whereupon the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be engrossed; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 24th of March.

When the said act of the 31st of the late reign was made, it seems, they had not then any occasion for a new law in Scotland, to prevent frauds or imposition in the making of bread, and therefore no care was taken to adapt that law to the forms of proceeding there, so as to make it executable in that country; but vice, like fame, is an evil

— *Quo non aliud velocius ullum,
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo;* therefore, we may suppose, that some of the bakers in Scotland have since learned, and perhaps improved upon, the frauds of their neighbours, which made it necessary to bring in this bill, and pass it into a law, for enabling the magistrates and justices of peace in Scotland, within their respective jurisdictions, to set the assize of bread from time to time, and so often as they should judge proper, for regulating their conduct in this respect, and for punishing such persons as shall be convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the said act of the 31st of the late reign.

Whilst the forming and passing of this bill was under the consideration of the house, it of course brought the said act of 31st of the late reign again under consideration, whereupon several alterations and amendments were found to be necessary, and therefore upon the 28th of February, the said act of the 31st was upon motion again read, after which it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend the same, and that Mr. alderman Dickinson, Mr. Coventry, and Mr. Whichcot, should prepare and bring in the same. On the 9th of March the bill was presented to the house by Mr. alderman Dickinson, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time and to be printed. On the 12th it was read a 2d time and committed,

committed, with an order that all who came to the committee, should have voices; and on the 16th Mr. alderman Dickinson reported, that the committee had gone through the bill, with several amendments, which, after being read at the table, were agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, was then ordered to be engrossed; after which the bill passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent, on the said 24th of March.

Of this act the reader may see a short abstract in p. 259; and I shall add that this act is adapted so as that it maybe carried into execution in Scotland as well as England; for after the clause which directs in what form the conviction of an offender is to be drawn up, it is enacted that conviction in Scotland shall proceed and be drawn up in the form commonly used and practised before justices of the peace, on convictions for other offences of the like nature. And that no *certiorari*, [a writ for removing a tryal into the King's Bench in England] *letter of advocation*. [a writ for removing a cause from any inferior court to the court of session in Scotland] or *of suspension* [a writ issued by the court of session in Scotland for staying execution] shall be granted to remove any conviction, or other proceedings had thereon, in pursuance of this act; and after the clauses for rendering justices of peace &c. more safe in the execution of their office, it is enacted, that the above limitations and remedies shall extend to, and be available to, all such justices, peace officers, and other persons in Scotland; and shall be pleaded by them, and sustained by the courts, before which they may happen to be sued, according to the forms of the law in Scotland.

As a number of marines had already been voted and provided for by the committee of supply *, it became necessary to bring in and pass a bill for regulating them while on shore, and as in this bill the number of marines is not mentioned, there was no occasion for delaying it till the final conclusion of the treaty of peace; therefore on the 21st of January, leave was ordered to be given to bring in a bill for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore; and that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Tucker, should prepare and bring in the same. On the 1st of February the bill was

presented to the house by Mr. Cleveland, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as there was nothing new or extraordinary in the bill, it afterwards passed, in common course, thro' both houses, and received the royal assent on the 24th of March.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Occasioned by the Author's hearing that a Sett of Gentlemen were preparing an Answer to Dr. Berkeley's Treatise on the Extent of the Human Understanding.

SIR,

Nov. 2, 1763.

IT is too common a saying with men, nay even with philosophers, that if we will not believe our senses, we can believe nothing, without duly considering what are the objects of sense, and so they let themselves down contented, that they can see the moon and stars, hear a trumpet, smell a nosegay, tast an apple, and feel bodies; from whence they pretend that they acquire adequate ideas of those things and have them, or their representatives existing in themselves, by which hasty notions they are set wrangling, and the contending parties will yield to nothing less than demonstration. But let me tell them, while they begin here they will never have done disputing.

Now if it be true, that nothing can act where it is not, then those who pretend to see the moon, must go to the moon to see it, or bring that to themselves, and so in like manner in respect to the other four senses, before the things can be perceived that are pretended (but I shall confine my observations at present to sight alone) I think our philosophers have chosen (one and all) to adopt the latter opinion; one party insisting that they perceive the moon itself within them, and the other that it is only the picture of it which they see; but both these opinions abound with absurdity, for a man cannot possibly perceive in himself a moon that is bigger than himself; and if he only perceived a picture of a moon, the moon must have the same, or like colour in it, which the picture has, or it could not be a picture of it; and if so, I cannot tell why he could not see a new moon as plain

* See before, p. 405.

1763.

A Word to the Opposers of Berkeley.

5:9

he does a full one. And therefore I conclude that a man only sees colour, without form, and not a picture : feels only tangibles without feeling any extension or resistance, and so of the other senses, and that he only imagines all the primary qualities of body, and has no other perception but the mere sensations occasioned by it, divested of any shape or figure. But then I do not maintain that those primary qualities are merely imaginary, and have no real existence, for I am satisfied they could not be imagined by man, unless they really and externally existed. Had dr. Berkeley gone deeper in his enquiry of vision, I doubt not but he would have seen the truth of my assertions, and we should have had a more perfect theory thereof, than he has presented us with, and then his treatise of Human Knowledge had probably never seen the light. And I challenge our philosophers to prove the contrary of what I have here advanced ; I do not mean to demonstrate it, for that is not possible by human reasoning ; and I am persuaded if they will but duly weigh this affair in themselves, they will find more probability of its truth, than for the opinion now prevailing.

Indeed this scheme of mine tends to shew, there cannot be any thing demonstrable by human reasoning, but our own imaginations except a first cause, but then it may have some good attending it, by shewing the unreasonableness of the adversaries of revelation, who refuse all assent thereto without demonstration, and learn us the usefulness of faith and belief in all communications where reason and experience do not shew it to be hurtful. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

The Author of Christianity older than the Religion of Nature.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I have been very careful in managing the numbers of which the following is the result, partly from Dr. Halley's tables, and partly from those of M. Lande, I doubt not but it will be found to agree very near with accurate observations. I am, &c.

MALACHY HITCHINS,
Exeter college, Oxf. Commoner.
Oct. 10, 1763.

Moon's Eclipse, March 17, 1764.

day h.

Beginning	—	17	10	33	12
Middle	—	18	55	40	
End	—	19	18	08	
Duration	—		2	44	56
Digits eclipsed 8 19', at Exeter college apparent time.					

On the present Vacancy of the throne of Poland, the following Account of the Constitution of that kingdom, from the Abbe Coyer, must be very acceptable.

IN the fourteenth century a republick was established in Poland, composed of three estates; the king, the senate, and the equestrian order. The king's portion was majesty ; power fell to the senate, and liberty was the share of the equestrian order ; an order including all the rest of the nobility, and which soon set up tribunes, by the name of deputies. These deputies represent the whole equestrian order in the general assemblies of the nation, called diets, and put a stop to all proceedings there whenever they please, by their right of veto. The common wealth of Rome had no king, but the plebeians were reckoned as one of its three orders : They had a share of the sovereign power in common with the senate and the knights, and there never was a greater or more virtuous people. Their consuls at home, and their ambassadors abroad, talked in a strain of assurance of the "majesty of the Roman people." Poland, actuated by different principles, has placed its people upon a level with cattle that till the ground. The senate, which holds the balance between the king and liberty, can look without emotion upon the slavery of five or six millions of men, who were much happier of old when they were Sarmatians.

Till the 16th century, the kings of Poland determined concerning peace and war, made laws, changed established customs, repealed old constitutions, and disposed of the publick treasure ; but all these privileges were then transferred to the nobility, and the kings were forced to learn the art of bearing contradiction.

On the death of king Sigismund Augustus in 1573, without children, the Poles took that opportunity of guarding their liberty with new bulwarks. After many debates, it was agreed that the kings elected by the nation should make

no

Nov.

No attempts to get their successors appointed; that they should not so much as propose any one to the state for this purpose, and consequently should never assume the title of "heirs of the kingdom;" that they should always have about them sixteen persons by way of council, without whose concurrence they should neither receive foreign ministers, nor send any to other princes; that they should not levy new troops, nor order the nobility on horseback without the consent of all the orders of the republic; that they should admit no foreigners into the council of the nation, nor confer upon them any office, dignity, or estate, and lastly, that they should not marry, without having first obtained the permission of the senate and equestrian order.

The whole interregnum was spent in contriving how to guard against what was called the encroachments of the throne; "it is not a master, said they, that we want, 'tis only a head." All the expressions which were anciently made use of to describe the regal power, such as, "the will of the king constitutes the law, the king must be obeyed implicitly like God, king by the grace of God," and others of this kind, were extinguished out of the public language. There were some who went still farther, and asserted that a free people wanted no king at all.

To these spirited attacks, made on the prerogative at different times, it is owing that Poland has retained royalty without fearing its kings. A king of Poland, at his very coronation, and when he swears to the Pacta Conventa, absolves his subjects from their oath of allegiance in case he violates the laws of the republic.

The legislative power belongs essentially to the diet, which the king is obliged to call together every two years, and in case of his failure, the republic has a right to assemble by its own authority; a regulation wisely contrived, and which might perhaps be advantageously adopted by the great republike of Christendom. The little diets or Dietines of every Palatinate precede the great one; and in these they prepare the matters that

are to be discussed in the general assembly, and elect the representatives of the equestrian order, out of which is composed the chamber of deputies. The persons of these deputies or tribunes is sacred, that in the reign of Augustus II, a Saxon colonel having given one of them a slight wound in revenge for an insult he had received from him, was condemned to death, and executed, notwithstanding all the protection the king could give him. The only favour he could obtain was to be shot to death, instead of dying by the hands of an executioner.

The old castle of Warsaw, in which the kings of Poland formerly resided, is the place where the diet meets. In order to form an idea of the senate, which is the soul of this body, we must cast our eyes upon the bishops, Palatines, and Castellans. The two latter of these dignities are less known than the former. A Palatine is the chief of the nobility within his own palatinate; presides at their assemblies, leads them to the field of election when a king is to be chosen, and to the field of battle when the *Arriere Ban** is assembled. He has also a right to fix the price of commodities, and to regulate weights and measures. In short, he is governor of a province. A Castellan enjoys the same privileges within his own district, which always makes part of a Palatinate; he represents the palatine in his absence. The Castellans were formerly governors of the strong castles and royal cities, but these governments are now in the hands of the Starosts, who also administer justice either in their own persons, or by their deputies. In Poland all estates are registered.

The Starost of Samogitia is the only one who has a seat in the senate; but there are in it two archbishops, fifteen bishops, thirty-three Palatines, and eighty-five Castellans, in all an hundred and thirty-six.

The ministers of state have a seat in the senate, without being senators; they are in number ten, two of each department, by reason of the union of the two states.

The grand-marshal of the crown.

* *Arriere Ban*, in the French customs, is a general proclamation, whereby the king summons to the war all that hold of him; both his vassals, i. e. the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals. Chambers's Dict. It signifies also the persons thus assembled.

The grand-marshal of Lithuania.
The grand-chancellor of the crown.
The grand-chancellor of Lithuania.
The vice-chancellor of the crown.
The vice-chancellor of Lithuania.
The grand-treasurer of the crown.
The grand-treasurer of Lithuania.
The marshal of the court of Poland.
The marshal of the court of Lithuania.

The grand-marshal is the third person in the kingdom, having only the king and the primate above him. As master of the palace, he appoints ambassadors, holds days of audience, and exercises an almost absolute authority in the court, which extends for three leagues round it. He provides for the safety of the king's person, and for the preservation of the public peace. He takes cognizance of all crimes within his district, and judges without appeal, nor can his sentences be reversed but by the whole body of the nation. 'Tis also his business to assemble the senate, and to keep in order those who would disturb it; for which purposes he has always a body of troops at his command.

The marshal of the court can exercise jurisdiction but in the absence of the grand-marshal.

The grand-chancellor is keeper of the great seal, as the vice-chancellor is of the privy seal. One of them is always a bishop, with a jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters; and all answers given in the king's name upon public occasions, will be given by one of these two officers, either in Polish or Latin, as the occasion requires. It is something singular, that the language of the Romans, who never got footing in Poland, should this time be so commonly spoke in the kingdom; for every one, down to the very servants, speaks Latin.

The grand treasurer is entrusted with the revenues of the republic: The Poles being very careful not to leave the money which was called by the Romans the treasure of the people, *castrum populi*, at the disposal of the king. A vote of the sole nation, or at least a *Senatus-concum*, directs how it shall be employed and the grand treasurer is accountable to the nation only.

There is very little resemblance between these ministers and those of other nations. They are appointed indeed by the king, but the republic only can turn them out. Nevertheless, as they are con-

November 1763.

* It should be remembered here that M. Coyer, is a Frenchman, a papist, and therefore prejudiced in this instance.

nected with the crown, which is the source of all favours, and as they are men, the republic has not thought fit to allow them a deliberative vote in the senate.

The title given to the senators is that of excellence; they claim also that of my lord; and it is given them by their servants, their slaves, and the poor nobility.

The first man in the senate is the archbishop of Gnesna, who is also called the great archbishop, but more commonly the primate. This dignity was formerly accompanied with great power, and great abuses of power, all over Europe. It was a primate of Sweden, the archbishop of Upsal, who caused the whole senate of Stockholm to be massacred at an entertainment, upon a pretence that they were excommunicated by the pope which made the Swedes resolve to have nothing more to do with either primate or pope. It was a primate of England, archbishop Cranmer, who by annulling the marriage between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon broke off, in concert with his master, all connections between Rome and England*. One of the greatest obstacles that the Czar Peter had to encounter in the execution of his great designs, was the enormous power of the patriarch or primate; he therefore abolished the office. In France this dignity is divided among several persons, who are always contesting it with one another, and therefore its power is diminished. In Poland it subsists to this hour in all its strength.

The primate, by virtue of his office, is legate of the holy see, and censor of the kings of Poland: he is himself in some measure a king, in every vacancy of the throne, during which he takes the name of interrex: And the honours he receives are proportioned to the dignity of his station. Whenever he goes to the king, he is escorted thither with great ceremony and the king advances to receive him. He has a marshal and a chancellor, like the king, a numerous guard of horse, with a kettle-drummer and trumpeters, who play while he is at table, and sound the morning and evening march in his palace. He has the titles of highness and prince; but among all the great privileges of his office, the most useful to the state is the censorship, which he never exercises but with applause. If the king governs ill, the

primate has a right to make all proper remonstrances to him in private. If the king persists in his bad measures, 'tis in full senate or in the diet, that the primate arms himself with all the power of the laws to reclaim him; and the mischief is generally put a stop to. But if the king should prove more powerful than the laws (a thing which is extremely difficult in Poland) the thread of oppression is infallibly broke at his death, without passing into the hands of his successor; for an interregnum always takes care to cut it.

When the diet is not sitting, the springs of government are kept in motion by the senate under the inspection of the king; who can neither, by authority nor violence, overrule their suffrages. The liberty they possess is visible even in their outward forms; for the senators are seated in arm-chairs, and as soon as the king is covered, they follow his example. However the decrees of the senate, when the diet is not sitting, are only provisional: but when the diet is assembled, the senate, together with the king and the chamber of deputies, has a legislative power.

This chamber of deputies would exactly resemble the house of commons in England, if, instead of representing the nobility, is represented the body of the people. At its head is placed an officer of great weight, but whose post is only temporary. He has commonly great influence in the resolutions of the house; which it is his business to carry up to the senate, and bring back those of the senators. He is called marshal of the diet or marshal of the deputies. His importance at Warsaw is greater than that of the speaker of the house of commons at London, and equal to that of a tribune of the people at Rome; and as a patrician at Rome could not be a tribune, so this tribune of the tribunes must be chosen out of the equestrian order, and not out of the senate.

When the diet is assembled, all the doors are left open to every one, because it meets to deliberate upon the publick good. Persons, who go there out of mere curiosity, are struck with the grandeur of the spectacle. The king seated on an elevated throne, the steps of which are graced with the great officers of the crown: The primate almost vying in magnificence with the king: The senators forming two venerable rows: The

ministers of state over against the king: The deputies, more numerous than the senators, disposed round about them, and all standing: The foreign ambassadors and the pope's nuncio have a place allotted them, but the diet may make them retire, whenever it thinks proper.

The first thing done in a diet, is always to read the *Pacta Conventa*, that is, the obligations which the king has entered into with his people; and if he has failed in any particular, every member of the assembly has a right to insist upon its being better observed for the future.

In the other sittings, which are of six weeks continuance, the usual duration of a diet, are settled all the concerns of the nation; such as the nomination of vacant dignities, the disposal of the crown-lands to such as have served long in the army with distinction; the paying the grand treasurer's accompts; the diminution or augmentation of taxes as circumstances require; negotiations with the ambassadors of the republick having been intrusted with, and the manner in which they have executed their commissions; the alliances to be formed; the breaking off of existing ones; the making of peace and war; the abrogating or passing laws; the strengthening of publick liberty, in short, every thing that concerns the nation.

The last five days, called the general days, are set apart for uniting all in votes. Every decree to have the force of a law, must be ratified by the unanimous consent of all the three orders, the opposition of a single deputy under every thing.

This privilege of the deputies is a striking instance of the revolutions of the human mind. There was no such privilege existing in the year 1652, when Sicinki, deputy of Upita, first made use of it. His claim was universally opposed, say the historians of that time; he was loaded with curses, and escaped the sabres of his countrymen, to die, as the report goes, by a flash of lightning that same year. At present, this very privilege is considered as the most sacred institution in the commonwealth, and a sure way of being torn in pieces, would be to propose its abolition.

There is no possibility of denying that, if it sometimes does good, it does upon the whole much more mischief; a single deputy may not only annul a general

decree, but if he has a quarrel with all, he has nothing to do but to make a protest and leave the assembly, and the diet is instantly dissolved. It sometimes happens, that they do not wait till a diet is formed, before they meditate its dissolution. The most frivolous pretence becomes frequently a formidable weapon. In 1752, the deputies of the palatinate of Kiovia, were ordered by their constituents to require of the king, above all things, the extirpation of the Free-masons, a society which terrifies none but credulous persons, and had done nothing to distinguish themselves in Poland.

The remedy against these dissolutions of the diet is a confederacy, in which matters are decided by a majority of votes, without paying any regard to the protests of the deputies; and one confederacy is frequently formed against another. The acts of these confederacies must afterwards be ratified or annulled by a general diet. All this must needs occasion great convulsions in the state, especially if the army comes to meddle in the dispute.

The affairs of private persons are decided in a much better manner. A majority of voices always determines the cause, but there are no fixed judges. The nobility appoints annually a certain number to form two tribunals, one at Petrikow, the other at Lublin, the former for great, the latter for little Poland. The great dutchy of Lithuania has also its own tribunal. Justice is administered in a summary manner, as it is in Asia. No such thing as attorneys, or forms of law, only a few advocates, called jurists; or the parties may plead their own cause. What is still better, justice is administered without any expense, and consequently the poor can obtain it. These courts are supreme in the proper sense: for the king can neither prevent the trying a cause, by tak-

ing the cognizance out of their hands, nor reverse their sentences.

All crimes of treason, or of state, are judged in full diet, where the maxim, that the church abhors blood, does not affect the Polish bishops. By a bull of Clement VIII, they are permitted to advise war, to give their vote for capital punishments, and to sign warrants of execution.

Another thing which is seen nowhere else, is that the same men, who deliberate in the senate, make laws in the diet, and hear causes upon the bench, act also as officers in the army. We may see by this, that in Poland the long robe, and the sword are not considered as incompatible professions. [See Poland in our General Index.]

*Copy of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Simmonds, to Dr. * * * * * of B—, relative to the Management of early-blown Tulips.*

S I R,

YOU think my tulips blow early, and preserve their beauty a long time: for this reason you wish me to give you a few hints relative to my management of them.

These, sir, you are very welcome to; and I make not the least doubt but you will soon have as fine a shew of flowers as ever I could boast of.

The soil of my bed is a light porous earth, with which I mix some peat, dug in a neighbouring moss; and throwing it into a large heap, I let it lie for some months till the peat is well rotted; after which I get the heap turned and mixed: when I use it for making the flower-beds, I mix it with one eighth part of sea sand, and one eighth of brick-rubbish which has been laid in a road, to be ground to dust by the waggon wheels *.

I plant my roots sooner than most people do; that is the latter end of August; and my borders, though sheltered from

* Mr. Miller says, that the best compost earth for these roots is a third part of fresh earth from a good pasture, which should have the sward rotted with it, a third part of sea sand, and the other part sifted lime rubbish: These should be all mixed together six or eight months at least before it is used, and should be frequently turned, in order to mix the parts well together: with this mixture the beds should be made about two feet deep. Mr. Simmonds uses only one eighth part sea sand, and another eighth of brick-rubbish, making one fourth part of the compost; whereas, in Mr. Miller's method, the sea-sand and lime rubbish make two thirds of the whole: This is a great difference; but we suppose the light porous earth, mentioned by Mr. Simmonds, was much poorer in its nature than the fresh earth from a good pasture recommended by Mr. Miller, therefore required a smaller quantity of extraneous mixture to impoverish it.

the northern and eastern winds, are still free to the access of the air.

I always keep my beds free from weeds, and suffer as few flowers as possible to be gathered; by which means my roots attain their full strength and vigour.

In the spring I keep my beds for some weeks covered with mats; but they lie hollow, so as to admit of a free current of air between the earth and the mat, as it is not so much to keep off the cold air, as to hinder the roots from being blackened in their growth by the perpendicular chilling frosts.

When my tulips are in flower, I shade them with the moveable blinds you saw, from the intense heat of the mid day sun; by which management they preserve their beauty a long time.

In taking up my roots I am particularly careful that they be not either bruised or injured: I dry them in the shade, and that very gradually, turning them very often; when they are thoroughly dry, I have them carefully rubbed with a soft brush, to take off the dust from them, which might otherwise be a harbour to insects or their eggs: when they are thus prepared, I put them into paper bags, which I hang up in my library, where they are kept very dry till the next season for planting comes.

I should have mentioned also, that I am very nice in having the earth, with which I make my beds, carefully screened to take out all the stones; for I find by experience, that if a tulip-shoot meets with a stone in its passage to the surface, its progress is not only retarded, but the flower is injured, and does not last so long as the others.

Sometimes, instead of the brick-rubbish, mentioned above, I mix with my

* Mr. Miller directs tulip-beds to be made in the following manner. After the earth is taken from out of the bed to the depth intended, then some of the fresh earth should be put in about eighteen inches thick; this should be levelled exactly, and then lines drawn each way of the bed chequer-wise: At six inches distance, upon the centre of each cross, should be placed the tulip-roots, in an upright position; and after having finished the bed in this manner, the earth must be filled in, so as to raise the bed four or eight inches higher, observing, in doing this, not to displace any of the roots, and also to lay the top of the beds to throw off the water. We must, however, remember, that this is meant of tulips in general; for in another place this writer mentions, that the six inches depth of earth is sufficient for the roots of early blowing tulips, which need not be planted more than four or five inches deep at most.

† This letter was read before the committee of agriculture, on Monday, September 22, 1763.

‡ A potatoe was dug up last month, September, 1763, in the county of Cork in Ireland, which weighed, if we remember right, three pounds nine ounces.

prepared earth, lime rubbish for variety, and find it does very well.

I plant my roots, about five inches deep, following in that respect the directions given by Mr. Miller* in his Gardener's Dictionary, where he treats of early blowing tulips; thinking this by much the best method, as the roots are sure to be in a proper position against they make their shoots in the spring; consequently, finding less resistance, they must of course blow earlier than flowers of the same kind planted in the ordinary method with a blunt dibble.

Believe me, Sir,
Your very humble
and obliged servant,
June 3, 1750. R. W. SIMMONDS.
[Museum Rusticum.]

A Letter † from Farmer M—, of B—d, to the Honourable ***** * * * * * Esq; Member of the Society of Arts, &c, on planting Potatoes, and on the Nature of the under Stratum of the Earth.

To Dr. TEMPLEMAN.

SIR,
WHEN I had last the honour of seeing you at my house, you were pleased to say, that the potatoes we had with our mutton at dinner were the best and largest ‡ you ever eat; and upon my telling you there was something peculiar in their growth, you requested me to describe to you, in a letter, the manner in which they were managed, and what soil they grew in. This is what I am now about to do; and you will, perhaps, be surprised to hear, that such fine roots grew in what is called barren earth. The fact, however, is as follows:

You know the twelve-acre Old Cro-

at the back of my house, and cannot fail remembering the row of elms that grew on the north side.

Some timber being wanting to repair the out-housen, you ordered these trees to be cut down and sawn into boards: When they were felled, I got the stumps up for fire-wood, and made my people carry all the upper bed of earth, where they stood, on to the land, in order to hearten it *. When this was done, there remained behind a sort of a brownish-red loamy clay, very hard, yet somewhat crumbly.

In this manner it lay bare till February was twelve month, for no weeds grew on it.

In February, the man who takes care of my garden asked me, in what part of it I would have my potatoes: I told him in no part of it, but that they should be planted on the north side of the Old Crote, next the cherry-orchard: John seemed surprised, and said, that no potatoes would grow there; for, added he, " You know, master, the elms are but lately fallen; and if there was any good earth, you carried it on to the land, leaving only the dead barren clay, on which even the weeds won't grow: But, however, master may do as he lists, I've nothing to do but obey; he knows best to be sure; but its well it ain't a poor man's opinion, I know what would be said then: Besides, master, the cherry-trees will keep off the little sun that would fall on that spot, and the haulm will all rot."

I was not, sir, much in the humour to

argue with John, being determined to make the experiment, and bad him follow me.

When we came into the field, I found, as he said, that the ground was quite bare of weeds, and indeed of every thing else: But this did not discourage me, as I concluded it must be owing to its hardness †.

I set two men immediately to dig it with strong spades and mattocks full two spits deep, ordering them to take up the roots of the elms whenever they met with them, and to break the clods as fine as possible. This was accordingly done; and I let the land lie in this manner till the latter end of March, when I planted it with potatoes in the following method.

I got some of the soundest roots I had in the house, and had them picked over and wiped, to separate the rotten ones. I then cut about half of them into quarters leaving two or three eyes on each quarter, and laid them for two days in a dry shady place, where there was a thorough air ‡: This I did to prevent their rotting in the ground, as the soil, I found, was rather dampish.

The next thing I had to do was to put them into the ground: For this purpose I had a small trench opened across the land, about six or seven inches deep, with a spade: In this trench I laid the quarters of the roots two together, about eight inches distance: The earth of the second trench served to cover the roots in the first; and thus I continued going on till half the land was planted.

* This practice of carrying the upper bed of earth from the head and side lands on to the field, is very common among the Essex farmers: They say it heartens the land, and that, besides, were it not done now and then, the head lands would be raised too high by the earth which the plow carries on to them.

† It is our opinion, that every kind of earth is, in some degree or other capable of giving nourishment to plants, whether it be upon or under the surface; yet it is necessary, that it should be for some time exposed to the influences of the air, sun, frost, &c. before it will be in a condition of dispensing its nutritive qualities. An earth seemingly barren, dug out of a deep pit, will, if spread on the surface, and properly stirred and exposed, be soon in a condition of bearing plants, much more so than the earth, which, having been long at the surface, is nearly exhausted, by the number of successive vegetables it has given nourishment to. The notion of any earth being barren, merely because at a distance from the surface, is, by most intelligent naturalists, exploded: It may, perhaps, want a proper disposition of its particles, but the vegetative quality is ever inherent to it.

‡ This method of laying the roots, after they were cut, in the shade to dry, is worthy of imitation; the parts which were wounded form, by that means, for themselves, a sort of a cuticle: This prevents their being so soon injured by moisture; and there is a greater certainty of every quarter growing; by which means there may be a great saving of roots in planting an acre of land.

The remaining part I planted with whole roots to try the difference; I put them eight inches deep and a foot asunder laying them single, and the rows a foot from one another*. The y succeeded to admiration; but I thought, that in the summer the stalks looked too vigorous, being very strong, tall, and of a deep green colour.

I took it into my head, that the roots would grow larger if the haulm was checked: Thus persuaded, I walked over the land myself, treading down the stalks one by one. This checked the course of the sap, though it did not kill the plants †; and they throve very well afterwards till autumn, when the stalks withering. I caused them to be dug up, to be laid in dry sand for the winter: This is my way of keeping potatoes, carrots, and parsnips ‡.

I own, sir, I was a good deal surprised to see what a quantity of fine roots were thrown up; I had more in quantity, for the proportion of land, than ever I had before, and they were much larger.

The quantity of roots were much the

same in the two parts; that is, the part which was planted with quarters, and that which was planted with whole roots §, only the potatoes which grew from the last were largest.

From this I concluded, that by planting in quarters, you may do with fewer roots; but that if we have a mind to eat very large roots, they are better planted whole.

By this trial, sir, it is evident, that what is commonly called dead and barren earth, as lying at some distance from the surface, is capable of bearing good and profitable crops, and that all it requires is to be thoroughly well broke. It is very common for a field to have only a thin surface of light earth, lying on a hard bed of brownish clay: In this case they never plow into the clay, fearing, it would throw up the dead earth, starve their crop, and fill the field full of wild oats: But this is all owing to their bad management; as I, perhaps, may, if your honour is not tired with this letter, tell you in another.

I intend for the future always to plant

* The distance Mr. M—— allowed betwixt his plants, was by far too small; but the reason he assigns for it, was his land being dug so deep: Yet we are apt to think, that had he allowed the plants a greater space to spread in, his crop would have been as large, and he would have saved many roots in the planting. It is his land being so well and so deeply dug, that we attribute his having met with success; for had not there been a great abundance of nourishment, by the particular earth being so much divided, the plants would in all probability, have starved each other, and the roots in general have been very small. The distance we would recommend, is at least a foot for the divided roots, and a foot and a half for the whole root, regard being had to the richness or poverty of the soil. In Ireland they often plant them so near as four inches; but this is a very bad and unprofitable practice: Roots are even in that country worth saving; for in the planting season they will even sometimes sell at the rate of two shillings a bushel; and in this way they allow eight bushels or what they call a big barrel, to an acre.

† Some people practise this method with onions, in order to make their bulbs, roots, grow the larger: It is not improbable, but it might have been of service to potatoes, causing their roots to increase in size, by diverting the course of the sap, which, without this precaution, in such a luxuriant soil, might have all been expended in the nourishment of a large and rambling, though almost useless stalk, useless except so far as it contributes to the increase of the size of the root.

‡ Nothing is better than dry sand to preserve these roots during the winter; but they should be laid in it in regular beds, so as not to touch each other, and the whole covered with dry straw: They should be taken out only as they are wanted, for the consumption of the family, or the use of the cattle.

§ Mr. M—— does not say whether he means by weight, or by measure, that quantity of roots in each part was the same: We suppose he means by weight. He should have been glad to have known what quantity of land he planted, and what was the weight of his whole crop.

|| To make it fertile, it must be also for some time exposed to the influence of the sun.

my potatoes in my field sides, I have this year some planted on a head-land, which promise to yield a good crop. I should have observed, that I do not in general approve of planting potatoes so close as I have mentioned above; but this land was fresh dug very deep, so that, though they might perhaps want a little room to spread in width, they had depth enough, and indeed they made use of it; for as low as the earth was loose we found good potatoes.

They grew so strong from the beginning, that there was no occasion to weed them at all; though I must remember to tell you, that weeds enough have grown on the land since; for my men had enough to do to clear it for a crop of latter peas, which I sowed there about a week ago.

I hope your honour will excuse the awkward manner in which I have told you my sentiments: I can relate facts, thank God, so as to be understood, but cannot boast of my style: Were that my ambition, I must write more than I have leisure to do.

My humble respects to madam, and
Sir,

B—d, Your obedient servant,

May 19, 1763. M—A—.

[*Museum Rusticum.*]

Anecdote of the famous Sydney.

DURING Mr. Sydney's stay in France, one day hunting with the French king, and being mounted on a fine English horse, whose form and spirit caught the king's eye, he received a message that he would please to oblige the king with his horse, at his own price. He answered, that he did not chuse to part with him. The king determined to have no denial; and gave orders to tender him money, or to seize the horse: which being made known to Mr. Sydney, he instantly took a pistol and shot him, saying, "That his horse, as born a free creature, had served a free man, and should not be mastered by a king of slaves." [See Sidney in our General Index.]

Abstract of the Convention made between the King of Sardinia, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King, concerning the Pretensions of his Sardinian Majesty to the Duchy of Placentia.

ART. I. THEIR most christian and catholick majesties acknowledge again, in favour of the king of Sardinia, the right of reversion to the sovereignty of the city of Placentia, and to the part of the Placentine as far as the river Nura, as mentioned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in case of failure of the male line of the infanto don Philip, as also in case this prince or his heirs should succeed to one of the crowns of his family.

II. Their most christian and catholic majesties guaranty the aforesaid reversion against all powers that might attempt to oppose it.

III. Till such time as the said reversion may happen, his Sardinian majesty shall enjoy the same annual revenue (deducting the charges of government) which the city and territory mentioned in the first article would yield were he in actual possession thereof: To which end his most christian majesty will remit to his Sardinian majesty the capital sum of the revenue of the said territories.

IV. Whenever the reversion happens, the king of Sardinia is to restore the capital sum mentioned in the preceding article.

V. The king of Sardinia shall enjoy the equivalent for the revenues of the Placentine, from the 10th of March of the present year, being the day of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace of France and Spain with England; agreeable to the most christian king's letter to his Sardinian Majesty dated the 5th of February, 1759.

VI. The present convention shall be communicated to the other powers concerned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the three contracting monarchs will require their guaranty thereof.

VII. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged within a month, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris the 10th of June, 1763,
signed by the Baili Selar de Breille,
on the part of Sardinia, Choiseul
duke de Praslin, for France, and
the marquis Grimaldi for Spain.

There are two separate articles, the first of which is only matter of form, about titles in the full powers of the ministers; and the other stipulates, that though the convention is made in the French tongue, this shall not be considered as of any consequence, nor be drawn into a precedent.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the late WAR,
Continued from p. 533.

AFTER this disappointment marshal Daun, it seems despaired of being able to recover either Leipsick or Torgau, therefore, on the 14th of November, he decamped, and began to march back towards Dresden, as the season of the year made it necessary for him to think of cantoning some part of his army: Probably too, he had another reason, for the explaining of which I must return to what passed between the Russians and the Prussian army commanded by the king himself, after the former had abandoned Frankfort*, which they did before the end of August, and the king of Prussia presently ordered it to be repoffessed by a detachment from his garrison at Custrin. From this time the concert between the Russian and Austrian armies seems to have been to possess themselves of Silesia, if possible, for if they could have done this, the Russian army might have taken up their winter quarters in that fertile province, instead of returning to the Vistula. In pursuance of this scheme, the Russian army with the body of Austrians under Laudohn marched from Frankfort, and encamped between Crossen and Guben, whereupon the king of Prussia moved to Luben, as he now saw that they had given over all thoughts of marching towards his capital. From this time the two armies continued observing one another until the 23d of September, when the combined army of Russians and Austrians moved towards Beuthen upon the Oder, probably with a design to have made themselves masters of Glogau, but upon their arrival near Beuthen they found the place possessed by the king of Prussia, and his army so strongly encamped, that they could not venture to attack it, so that they were obliged to drop their design upon Glogau, and to pass the Oder, which they did on the 28th without any loss, as they had all got safe over before the king of Prussia could come up to interrupt them. On the 2d of October the king of Prussia's army began to pass the Oder at Glogau, from which time the two armies continued on the other side of that river as they had done on this, marching and counter-marching, without any general engagement, or any skirmish worth mentioning

and at last, towards the end of this month, the king of Prussia repassed the Oder at Koben, as he knew that both the Russians and Austrians would soon be obliged to leave Silesia, merely for the want of Provisions, which they were already obliged to bring from Posna; and accordingly soon after the beginning of November, the Russians and Austrians separated, the former having retired first to the Warta, and afterwards to their winter quarters upon the Vistula, and the latter by the way of Cracow to their winter quarters in the upper or Austrian Silesia.

As soon as the king of Prussia had repassed the Oder, he detached general Huisen with 8000 men to reinforce prince Henry's army upon the Elbe, and soon after he marched the same way himself with 20000 more. The intelligence of this was probably the cause of marshal Daun's retreating towards Dresden; for both these reinforcements, together with the king himself, arrived upon the Elbe by the 12th of November, and next day this formidable Prussian army rendered still more formidable by being now under the command of their sovereign in person, marched and encamped at Grotsch above Meissen, M. Daun's army being then at Wilsdruff; but on the 17th he moved to Plauen, and the Prussians came an encamped at Wilsdruff, his majesty having just before detached general Finek with 19 batalions and 35 squadrons to take possession of the desies of Maxen and Dippoldtwald on this side the Elbe and on the frontiers of Bohemia, and at the same time he had sent general Huisen to take post with another strong detachment at Radeberg on the other side of that river; by which he had so effectually cut off M. Daun's communication with Bohemia, as to lay him under a necessity either to abandon Dresden for want of Provisions, or to attack his majesty's army at a very great disadvantage, which he was so confident of, as to make it commonly said both in his army and at Berlin, that marshal Daun was so inclosed that he could neither retreat nor subsist where he was, so that he had no resource but in victory, which the impregnable situation of the Prussian army rendered it almost impossi-

* See before, p. 479.

ble for him to obtain; but some of the best Prussian generals, it is said, judged otherwise, and accordingly this soon appeared to be a scheme so finely drawn that the marshal found means to break through it with considerable advantage; of which we had a very particular account from Vienna, dated November 24th, which the reader may see in ditto Mar. p. 686.

The Prussians pretended that their loss in this affair was not near so great as it was represented by the Austrians; for they gave out, that many of their troops made their escape, and that a body of their hussars swam over the Elbe, during the confusion, neither of which is probable, because if there had been any room for escaping, the general would not have agreed to a surrender, and because there were several bodies of Austrian light troops posted on the right side of the Elbe, over against Maxen, on purpose to prevent their escaping over that river: One thing they last is, indeed, probable, which was, that general Finck had left two battalions at Freyberg to guard their bread oven, all of whom were saved by general Hulsen, who had been recalled and sent to possess himself of that important post.

From this time the two armies continued in the same situation, that is to say, the Prussians in their camps or cantonments in or about Wildenau, Kesselsdorf, and Freyberg; and the Austrians and Imperialists in their camp or cantonments in or about Dresden, without anything very remarkable having happened, until the 1st of December, when the prince of Deux-Ponts, with the Imperialists began to move into Bohemia, from whence they were to march into their winter quarters in Franconia; but M. Daun with the Austrian army continued still at Dresden, and presently after the imperialists had left him, he obtained a considerable advantage over a detachment from the Prussian army, of which we had the following particular account from Prague, dated December 6th.

" M. Daun judging it necessary to attack a body of Prussians, consisting of 10 battalions, and about 1000 horse, which had taken post at Colin, over against Meissen, and part of which was marching towards Dresden, his excellency commanded lieut. gen. Beck, who

was at Drackenberg, to watch the enemy very narrowly, and at the same time reinforced him with two battalions of grenadiers, three of fusiliers, and 500 carabiniers, under the command of gen. Pelegrini. The 3d inst. was fixed upon for the attack.

The enemy were informed of our motions; so that when gen. Beck advanced towards them about two in the afternoon, he found them posted in such a manner in the vineyards of Zsassendorff near Meissen, that he could neither attack them in front nor in flank, nor even in the rear towards the Elbe, on account especially of the heavy artillery which they had posted on the rising grounds. Gen. Beck therefore formed another disposition: He set about cutting off the enemy's retreat, and with this view general Pelegrini was placed above the Elbe, and gen. Werle below it, with the cavalry. Gen. Naundorff attacked in the valley, on the right of the mountains, part of the enemy's cavalry, Hussars and Ulans, commanded by col. de Schiebel, defeated them, killed several, took some prisoners, and obliged the rest to retreat to the foot of the mountain, under cover of their cannon.

The enemy endeavoured to take the advantage of the night, in order to get their cavalry and infantry over the river, upon rafts and in boats, for want of a bridge, which the frost had prevented them from building. Gen. Pelegrini planted upon the rising ground two twelve pounders, which kept firing all night between the 3d and 4th inst. so that they swept the Elbe; and these pieces were so successfully served, that they sunk five vessels with troops on board. The rest passed over and occupied Capelberg. Gen. Beck sent a detachment in pursuit of them before day-break, which attacked the Prussians in front at Capelberg, and another detachment was ordered to attack them in the rear: Gen. Naundorff at the same time with his Hussars fell upon the baggage, which was with a large escorte belonging to it on the side of the Elbe, there having been no opportunity to remove any part of it.

The king of Prussia just at this time sent gen. Itzenplitz with a reinforcement and the enemy began to make a very brisk firing, both of their cannon and musketry. Gen. Beck detached gen. Pelegrini with four battalions, and gen. duke

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the late WAR,
Continued from p. 533.

AFTER this disappointment marshal Daun, it seems despaired of being able to recover either Leipsick or Torgau, therefore, on the 14th of November, he decamped, and began to march back towards Dresden, as the season of the year made it necessary for him to think of cantoning some part of his army; Probably too, he had another reason, for the explaining of which I must return to what passed between the Russians and the Prussian army commanded by the king himself, after the former had abandoned Frankfort*, which they did before the end of August, and the king of Prussia presently ordered it to be repossessed by a detachment from his garrison at Custrin. From this time the concert between the Russian and Austrian armies seems to have been to possess themselves of Silesia, if possible, for if they could have done this, the Russian army might have taken up their winter quarters in that fertile province, instead of returning to the Vistula. In pursuance of this scheme, the Russian army with the body of Austrians under Laudohn marched from Frankfort, and encamped between Crossen and Guben, whereupon the king of Prussia moved to Luben, as he now saw that they had given over all thoughts of marching towards his capital. From this time the two armies continued observing one another until the 23d of September, when the combined army of Russians and Austrians moved towards Beuthen upon the Oder, probably with a design to have made themselves masters of Glogau, but upon their arrival near Beuthen they found the place possessed by the king of Prussia, and his army so strongly entrenched, that they could not venture to attack it, so that they were obliged to drop their design upon Glogau, and to pass the Oder, which they did on the 28th without any loss, as they had all got safe over before the king of Prussia could come up to interrupt them. On the 1st of October the king of Prussia's army began to pass the Oder at Glogau, from which time the two armies continued on the other side of that river as they had done on this, marching and counter-marching, without any general engagement, or any skirmish worth mentioning

and at last, towards the end of this month, the king of Prussia repassed the Oder at Koben, as he knew that both the Russians and Austrians would soon be obliged to leave Silesia, merely for the want of Provisions, which they were already obliged to bring from Posna; and accordingly soon after the beginning of November, the Russians and Austrians separated, the former having retired first to the Warta, and afterwards to their winter quarters upon the Vistula, and the latter by the way of Cracow to their winter quarters in the upper or Austria Silesia.

As soon as the king of Prussia had repassed the Oder, he detached general Hulin with 8000 men to reinforce prince Henry's army upon the Elbe, and soon after he marched the same way himself with 20000 more. The intelligence of this was probably the cause of marshal Daun's retreating towards Dresden; for both these reinforcements, together with the king himself, arrived upon the Elbe by the 12th of November, and next day this formidable Prussian army rendered still more formidable by being now under the command of their sovereign in person, marched and encamped at Grotsch above Meissen, M. Daun's army being then at Wilsdruff: but on the 17th he moved to Plauen, and the Prussians came an encamped at Wilsdruff, his majesty having just before detached general Finck with 19 battalions and 35 squadrons to take possession of the defiles of Maxen and Dippoldiswald on this side the Elbe and on the frontiers of Bohemia, and at the same time he had sent general Hulin to take post with another strong detachment at Radeberg on the other side of that river; by which he had so effectually cut off M. Daun's communication with Bohemia, as to lay him under a necessity either to abandon Dresden for want of Provisions, or to attack his majesty's army at a very great disadvantage, which he was so confident of, as to make it commonly said both in his army and at Berlin, that marshal Daun was so inclosed that he could neither retreat nor subsist where he was, so that he had no resource but in victory, which the impregnable situation of the Prussian army rendered it almost impos-

* See before, p. 479.

ble for him to obtain; but some of the best Prussian generals, it is said, judged otherwise, and accordingly this soon appeared to be a scheme so finely drawn that the marshal found means to break through it with considerable advantage; of which we had a very particular account from Vienna, dated November 26th, which the reader may see in ditto May. p. 686.

The Prussians pretended that their loss in this affair was not near so great as it was represented by the Austrians; for they gave out, that many of their troops made their escape, and that a body of their hussars swam over the Elbe, during the confusion, neither of which is probable, because if there had been any room for escaping, the generals would not have agreed to a surrender; and because there were several bodies of Austrian light troops posted on the right side of the Elbe, over against Duxen, on purpose to prevent their crossing over that river: One thing they did, indeed, probable, which was, that general Finck had left two battalions at Freyberg to guard their bread-wagons, all of whom were saved by general Hulsen, who had been recalled and sent to possess himself of that important post.

From this time the two armies continued in the same situation, that is to say, the Prussians in their camps or cantonments in or about Wildnaff, Kesselsdorf, and Freyberg; and the Austrians and imperialists in their camp or cantonments in or about Dresden, without anything very remarkable having happened, until the 1st of December, when the prince of Doux-Ponts, with the imperialists began to move into Bohemia, whence they were to march into their winter quarters in Franconia; but M. Daun with the Austrian army continued still at Dresden, and presently after the imperialists had left him, he obtained a considerable advantage over a detachment from the Prussian army, of which we had the following particular account from Prague, dated Decem-
ber 6th.

" M. Daun judging it necessary to attack a body of Prussians, consisting of 10 to 12 battalions, and about 1000 horse, which had taken post at Colin, over against Meissen, and part of which was advancing towards Dresden, his excellency commanded lieut. gen. Beck, who
Nov. 1763.

was at Drackenberg, to watch the enemy very narrowly, and at the same time reinforced him with two battalions of grenadiers, three of fusiliers, and 500 carabiniers, under the command of gen. Pelegrini. The 3d inst. was fixed upon for the attack.

The enemy were informed of our motions; so that when gen. Beck advanced towards them about two in the afternoon, he found them posted in such a manner in the vineyards of Zsassendorff near Meissen, that he could neither attack them in front nor in flank, nor even in the rear towards the Elbe, on account especially of the heavy artillery which they had posted on the rising grounds. Gen. Beck therefore formed another disposition: He set about cutting off the enemy's retreat, and with this view general Pelegrini was placed above the Elbe, and gen. Werle below it, with the cavalry. Gen. Naundorff attacked in the valley, on the right of the mountains, part of the enemy's cavalry, Hussars and Ulans, commanded by col. de Schiebel, defeated them, killed several, took some prisoners, and obliged the rest to retreat to the foot of the mountain, under cover of their cannon.

The enemy endeavoured to take the advantage of the night, in order to get their cavalry and infantry over the river, upon rafts and in boats, for want of a bridge, which the frost had prevented them from building. Gen. Pelegrini planted upon the rising ground two twelve pounders, which kept firing all night between the 3d and 4th inst. so that they swept the Elbe; and these pieces were so successfully served, that they sunk five vessels with troops on board. The rest passed over and occupied Capelberg. Gen. Beck sent a detachment in pursuit of them before day-break, which attacked the Prussians in front at Capelberg, and another detachment was ordered to attack them in the rear: Gen. Naundorff at the same time with his Hussars fell upon the baggage, which was with a large escorte belonging to it on the side of the Elbe, there having been no opportunity to remove any part of it.

The king of Prussia just at this time sent gen. Itzenplitz with a reinforcement and the enemy began to make a very brisk firing, both of their cannon and musketry. Gen. Beck detached gen. Pelegrini with four battalions, and gen. duke

duke de Naselli with two others, to dislodge the enemy from the rising grounds, and particularly from the village of Colin. This was the situation of things when col. Rettwitz, supported by lieut. col. de Lumago, redoubled his attack in front, with so much bravery, that attacking them sometimes with their bayonets fixed, and sometimes sword in hand, and col. de Riese having also turned the enemy near Colin, great numbers of Prussians were cut to pieces in the fury of the first onset, and the rest obliged to surrender at discretion.

Major-gen. de Duricke was taken prisoner with one colonel, one lieut. colonel, four majors, 11 captains, nine lieutenants, 18 sub-lieutenants, 11 ensigns and three battalions of troops, besides dragoons, and Hussars. We have also taken one cannon, a twelve pounder, four six-pounders, two three-pounders, one howitzer and 61 brass drums. All the baggage is fallen into our hands, and a considerable number of horses. The enemy lost a great many men upon the spot, and some driven into the Elbe. Our loss was very moderate, not exceeding 200 men."

But this advantage is very much extenuated by the general account the Prussians give of it, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 687.

On the 27th of December the before mentioned detachment under the command of the hereditary prince of Brunswick from the army of the allies *, arrived at Freyberg, where the king of Prussia had then his head quarters, which detachment was said to amount to 1500 men; and beside this reinforcement, his majesty's army was about the same time joined by nine battalions and 25 squadrons of his own troops, whom he had ordered to march from Silesia and join him in Saxony, from whence a most bloody battle was daily expected, and the attack of the Austrian army really seems to have been resolved on; but that army had likewise been reinforced by the arrival of several bodies of troops from Bohemia and upper Silesia, and M. Daun had taken care to intrench and fortify all their posts so strongly, that it was deemed too hazardous to attack them in their intrenchments, especially at this season of the year, therefore it was resolved to take every method that could be thought of to force them to leave their intrench-

ments by cutting off their provisions, as to the success of which I must leave to the history of the next ensuing year; and only now observe, that by this means the poor inhabitants of Dresden were reduced to almost a starving condition; for the Prussians took all possible care to prevent the sending of any provisions to that unfortunate city, either up the Elbe, or from any part of the country possessed by them; and though the Austrian army was plentifully provided from their magazines, which they had taken care to have well stored, yet they neither could nor would spare from thence any thing for the support of the starving inhabitants.

And that I may not leave quite unnoticed any thing relating to the war on the east side of Germany, I shall observe that during the whole summer, both the Austrians and Prussians had each a small body of troops upon their respective neighbouring frontier, for protecting the respective dominions belonging to them, and for making incursions into those of the enemy, which of course produced several skirmishes, but nothing that could be called a general engagement happened, nor do any of the skirmishes deserve a particular description for both sides, according to the mode method of carrying on a war, endeavoured to avoid coming to a general decision by a fair battle, and for that purpose always chose the most inaccessible situations, and took care to fortify the camp with intrenchments, barricades, and numerous artillery; but I must observe that here, as well as every where else the Prussians, when it was in their power were generally the most enterprising and oftenest attempted to attack, or to make inroads upon the enemy; and here too they sometimes suffered for it, particularly on the 11th of September, when the Prussian army, consisting only of 10 battalions and 25 squadrons, then commanded by general Fouquet, made an attack upon some of the out posts of the Austrian army, then under the command of general Harsch, near Schatzlar upon the borders of Silesia, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat, with the loss of about 400 men killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

I now come to the war, or rather sham war carried on by the Swedes in the North of Germany; I say the sham war, because they seem to have car-

* See before, p. 382.

it on, without any other view but that of intitling themselves to the subsidy they had, or at least were promised from France. In the whole of the late war it was, indeed, the king of Prussia's good fortune, that every one of the confederates against him, seemed willing to throw as much as they could, both of the danger and burden of the war, upon the shoulders of their allies; whereas the only ally he had, was willing to take upon itself as much of the danger as well as burden of the war, as he could in decency desire. I have said the only ally, because Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse-Cassel, and Buckburgh, were more properly the allies of England than of Prussia. With regard to Sweden, we have already seen what little they did in any former year of this war, for the benefit of the confederacy they were engaged in, or for the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who had exposed himself to the resentment of Prussia in expectation, and probably upon a promise, of being protected by them: In this year they did not move from their winter quarters in Stralsund and the isle of Rugen * till the month of August, tho they met with sufficient provocation from the Prussian troops in that country, not only by the behaviour of the latter in Mecklenburgh, but by their attacking and reducing fort Penamunde and the whole island of Usedom †: Nay, tho' both the generals Dohna and Manteuffel, with most of the Prussian troops that were in the Western Pomerania, were in the months of May and June obliged to march into the eastern part of that province, yet the Swedes did not offer to move, because a small body of Prussian troops under general Kleist still remained in the country; but after the unfortunate battle of Cunnersdorff, his Prussian majesty was obliged to recall general Kleist with all the regular troops under his command, [not exceeding 6000 men, leaving garrisons of Militia only in such places of the western Pomerania as could be supposed capable of making any defence.]

The Swedes being now certain that there was no hostile army to oppose their advancing they valiantly began to move from Stralsund, and formed their first camp at Loitz in their own part of Pomerania, being now under the command of general Lantighausen. From Loitz, they marched on the 23d of August, and made themselves masters of Anclam, A-

kermunde, and Schwine, before the end of that month; from which last place the main body of their army marched, and encamped at Pasewalk soon after the beginning of Sept. but before it arrived there, one of its advanced parties was, the night between the 1st and 2d of Sept. surprised at that place by a detachment from the garrison of Stettin, and more than one half of their number, which was said to be 400 in the whole, were either taken or killed with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded on the side of the Prussians. After the main body of the Swedish army had encamped at Pasewalk they, by detachments, reduced the islands of Usedom and Wollin, after engaging and defeating about a dozen armed barks, which the Prussians fitted out to guard the mouths of the Oder; and they also reduced the little town of Lockenitz and the fort of Swinemund, at all which places they met with some resistance, and made as themselves reckoned about 2300 prisoners; but as none of these places were tolerably fortified, the resistance they met with could not have retarded their progress, for any number of days, had they resolved to advance; whereas they continued with the main body of their army at Pasewalk, till near the end of Sept. and only sent parties through the open country to raise contributions, and plunder the poor peasants.

Before this time the king of Prussia had so surprisingly recruited and increased his army, that beside the detachments he had sent under Wunch and Finck towards Dresden, he found he could spare to send a body of troops towards the Western Pomerania, for putting a stop at least to the operations of the Swedes, therefore soon after the middle of Sept. he detached general Manteuffel with about 8000 men upon that service. This general having been provided at Berlin with ammunition and every thing necessary for the service, set out from thence on the 23d of Sept. and on the 28th he arrived at Prenslow, where he attacked, and drove from thence, a small party which the Swedes had posted at that place; upon this the Swedes called in all their distant detachments, and abandoned Lockenitz, and also the island of Wollin; but though their army was much more numerous than that of the Prussians under Manteuffel, yet they did not move from their strong camp at Pasewalk to attack him at Prenslow, therefore on the 30th he march-

* See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 433.

ed
† See before, p. 427.

ed to attack a detachment of Swedes posted between Werbelow and Mecklin under the command of count Horn, whilst another Swedish detachment posted at Rossowitz, under count Hessenstein, was by concert to be attacked by a detachment from the garrison of Stettin, but at both these attacks the Prussians were repulsed with some loss, tho' their attack was the occasion of both these detachments being ordered to join the army; and on the 4th of Oct. count Hessenstein was ordered with a strong detachment to attack a Prussian detachment posted between Pasewalk and Lockenitz, who after some resistance were by the superiority of numbers obliged to retreat, and repel's the little river Rando.

From this time nothing of any moment happened between the two armies till the 22d, when a Prussian detachment under major Knobeldorf, after a forced and sudden march from Prenslow, surprised the town of Demmin, and obliged the Swedish garrison of 80 men to surrender themselves prisoners of war, together with the military chest, which happened to be there at that time. As they had no intention to keep possession of the place, they endeavoured to retreat back to their army through Mecklenburgh; but a much stronger Swedish detachment,

under the barons Wrangel and Sprengport, having been presently sent after them, they came up with them, on the 25th, in the town of Malchin. The Prussians shut the gates and endeavoured to defend themselves, but the Swedes soon forced open the gates, and obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving their prisoners and military chest (gutted I suppose) behind them, beside above one hundred of their own men, who were made prisoners.

As general Manteuffel had not an army sufficient for attacking the Swedes in their strong camp at Pasewalk, and as the Swedes thought that they could not at so late a season make any advantage by attacking him, even though they should obtain a victory, both armies continued quiet till the 5th of November, when the Swedish army abandoned Anclam, and repassed the Pene, in order to retire into their winter quarters, which they now for the first time established in the open country, between the Pene and the Tribel, with their head quarters in the town of Gripswald, and the Prussians established their winter quarters at Anclam and the East side of the Pene; in which quarters both armies continued quiet during the rest of this year.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the P R I N T E R.

SIR,

I SEND you the inclosed List of Pensioners, printed by a late order of the house of commons of Ireland; your publication of it, may perhaps convince Britons, that unless some expedient can be hit upon, to put a stop to the growing evil, of granting Irish pensions to English M—s, B—n may be more effectually conquered in Ireland, than America was in Germany*.

Your's, A. R.

LISTS of the PENSIONS on the BRITISH Civil and Military Establishments, as they stood the 26th of October, 1763; exclusive of the Pensions of Half-pay Officers, and the Widows of Officers.

Pensioners Names.

CATHERINE Talbot —
Lady Keilmanseg —
The same as Viscount Dowager How
Countess of Roscom. —
Addition —
John Wisdom, Under Library-keeper
Lady Strangford —
Representat. of Charles Hooper and P.
Martin —
D. Mitchell, in Trust for M. Williams

Annual Pensions	Dates of King's Letters, and Letters pat.	Term.
l. o. s. d.		
50 0 0	Dec. 17, 1706	Durg. his Ma- jesty's Pleas.
750 0 0	April 15, 1719	Her Life
500 0 0	Mar. 24, 1752	Pleasure
300 0 0	April 29, 1723	
350 0 0	Oct. 1, 1746	{ Pleasure
30 0 0	Feb. 3, 1725	
250 0 0	May 31, 1725	
200 0 0	Dec. 15, 1726	Till 2000l. be paid at one payment

* See p. 401.

Pensioners Names.	I. s. d.	Annual Dates of Pensions	King's Letters and LettersPat.	Term.
alias West, Daughter of Lord Chancellor West.	400 0 0	Feb. 9, 1726		
Dorothy Le Estanquet	40 17 6	By establishment		
Man. Henry de Olivier	60 0 0		1727	
Alex. Earl of Antrim, and A. Trevor Esq; in Trust for the Son and Daughter of W. Fleming, Esq; commonly called Lord Slane	300 0 0	Mar. 31, 1731 July 15, 1761	then appointed	Trustees
Viscount Strangford	200 0 0	Feb. 25, 1733		Pleasure
Jasper Caillard, minister of a French episcopal church at Portarlington	50 0 0	July 23, 1734		
Olof Moller, minister of a congregation of German Protestants in Dublin	50 0 0	Dec. 20, 1739		
Executors of Lord Harrington	2600 0 0	Oct. 30, 1743	31 Years from Midsum. 48.	
J. Lewis Scoffier, and C. Lewis de Villelette French Conformist Minister of the united congregation of St. Patrick and St. Mary, Dublin	300 0 0	Jan 13, 1740	Pleasure	
Lady Cecilia Isabella Finch	400 0 0	May 11, 1742	31 Years from Lady-day 42.	
Earl of Meath	300 0 0	July 26, 1742		Pleasure
Addition	200 0 0	Apr. 6, 1753		
W. Lock, Esq; Assignee of Lord Southwell	400 0 0	July 29, 1755	31 Years from Apr. 5, 1755	
L. Southwell, Addition	300 0 0	May 6, 1741	Pleasure	
Sarah Viscountess Dowager Doneraile	100 0 0	July 26, 1742		Pleasure
Marg. 1st Viscountess Dowager Mayo	100 0 0	Nov. 11, 1742		
Countess of Brandon	100 0 0			
Representative of M. Louisa, baroness de Stainberg	300 0 0	Aug. 15, 1743	31 Years from Xmas 1742	
J. Lord Monson, and J. Arscott, Esq; in Trust for Ann, Lady Yonge	600 0 0	Jan. 31, 1743	31 Years from Xmas, 1743	
W. Sharman, Esq; in Trust for Nich. and Margaret Netterville, Children of the late L. Netterville, Esq.	100 0 0			
Representative of Sir Stand. Hartstongue, in Trust for the Children of Price Hartstongue, dec.	100 0 0	July 18, 1744		
Arthur Dawson, Esq. in Trust for the Children of H. Hamilton, Esq. deceased	100 0 0	Aug. 30, 1744		
Earl of Ross	250 0 0	July 18, 1744		
Addition	150 0 0	Mar. 26, 1746		
John, Viscount Mayo	250 0 0	July 18, 1744		
Addition	150 0 0	Mar. 26, 1746		
Alexander Nelbitt	200 0 0	July 18, 1744		
Addition	100 0 0	Feb. 21, 1748		
Earl of Cavan	250 0 0	July 18, 1744		
Addition	150 0 0	Mar. 26, 1746		
Simson, Wife of the late E. of Anglesey	300 0 0	Jan. 27, 1745		
Addition	300 0 0	Mar. 23, 1747		
Isabella de Persie	30 0 0			
Michael Clancy	40 0 0			
arian. de Bouvilleste	40 0 0			
John Murray	40 0 0			
Lord Prim. in Trust for Ann Hill, alias Baker	40 0 0	Jan. 27, 1745		
	40 0 0			

Nov.

Pensioners Names.

	Annual Pensions	Dates of King's Letters and LettersPat.	Term,
	I. s. d.		
Isabella Towle, and Richard her Son	30 0 0		
Jane Aldrich	100 0 0	Mar. 26, 1746	Pleasure.
Dublin Society	500 0 0		
Anne Palmer, now Finch	800 0 0	July 29, 1746	Her Life, Reversion to Ed.
Addition	200 0 0	Aug. 16, 1751	Finch if he survives
Nathaniel Clements, Esq; in Trust for the Children of J. Clements, deceased	100 0 0	Aug. 7, 1746	
Cornet Daniel Gervais	91 5 0	Oct. 1, 1746	Pleasure
Gasper Gravenkop	200 0 0	Nov 7, 1746	
Addition	200 0 0	Oct. 10, 1761	
Earl Jersey	1500 0 0	Mar. 21, 1747	Their Lives
Earl Cowper	1000 0 0	Mar. 19, 1747	
George Malide	36 10 0	April 5, 1748	
Hungerf. Skeffington	150 0 0	May 12, 1748	Pleasure
Elizabeth Jephson	30 0 0		
Elizabeth Spence	400 0 0	Aug. 19, 1748	Life
F. Hamilton Vis. Boyne	200 0 0		
Peter Carnac	36 10 0	Feb. 21, 1748	Pleasure
Isaac Carnac	36 10 0		
Representative of Augustus Schutz, Esq;			31 Yrs. f. L.
D. Levina St. Leger	1200 0 0	Apr. 10, 1759	day, 174
Addition	200 0 0	Apr. 12, 1750	
Bridget Gunning	100 0 0	July 22, 1760	
Addition	150 0 0	Apr. 12, 1750	Pleasure
Jane Ponsonby	150 0 0	Sept. 22, 1757	
Addition	300 0 0	Apr. 12, 1750	
Catharine Eliz. Proby	300 0 0	July 22, 1760	
Mary Gervas	54 15 0		
Sarah de la Poir	36 10 0	Apr. 12, 1750	
Margaret and Charlotte de la Bouche-tier			
Christian Shroder	54 15 0		
Lord George Lenox	1000 0 0	Dec. 15, 1750	
James Belcher, Esq;	500 0 0	June 27, 1751	
Mary and Henry Obryen	200 0 0	Sept. 4, —	
Ald. Hans Bailie of Dublin, in Trust for the Widow and Children of Rich. Annesley, Clerk, deceased	200 0 0		
Trust for the Children of David Chaigneau, Esq.	150 0 0	Apr. 6, 1753	Pleasure
Isaac Drury, Esq.	350 0 0		
W. Molesworth, Ann his Wife, and survivor	200 0 0		
Addition	100 0 0	Aug. 14, 1756	
El. Wynne, Widow of Lt. C. John Wynne	100 0 0	Apr. 6, 1753	
Representative of Sir A. Newcomen, in Trust for the Use of Mrs. Catharine Coote	100 0 0	Apr. 6, 1763	
Francis Bindon, Esq.	100 0 0		
Rt. H. Lady A. Daly	100 0 0	Apr. 6, 1753	Pleasure
Mrs. Bettelworth, Widow of Serjeant Bettesworth	80 0 0		

Pensioners Names.

	Annual Pensions	Dates of King's Letters, and Letters Pat.		Term.
		I.	s. d.	
Mrs. Barb. Mitchel, Widow of Michael Mitchel, Esq.	—	50	0 0	
Mrs. Eliz. Spittal	—	40	0 0	
Mrs. Mills, Daughter of — Galliard	—	27	10 0	April 6, 1753 Pleasure
Jane Pain and Eliz. her Daughter and Survivor	—	30	0 0	
Francis, Ld. Hawley	—	200	0 0	Sept. 12, 1753 Pleasure
John Cooper, Gent.	—	500	0 0	Dec. 11, — 30 Yrs. from Mid. 1753
John Roberts, Esq;	—	800	0 0	June 3, 1754 Life
Ann Roberts, Daughter of Philip and Ann Roberts	—	200	0 0	Nov. 21, — Pleasure
Henry Bingham, Esq;	—	200	0 0	
Mary Hamilton, and Ann and Mary, her Daughters	—	150	0 0	
Cath. Bayly, Widow	—	50	0 0	
Mrs. Mary Gethin	—	100	0 0	
Jonah Barrington, Esq.	—	200	0 0	
Geo. Hamilton, Esq.	—	400	0 0	Feb. 21, 1753 Pleasure
Mrs. Eliz. Cooper	—	200	0 0	
Benjamin Victor	—	50	0 0	
Susan Simon	—	200	0 0	
Magd. Marianne, and Guidida D'Avessenis, and Survivors	—	28	5 0	
Margaret Therond, Spinster	—	63	17 6	
George, Earl of Albemarle	—	800	0 0	Apr. 25, — } Pleasure
Dame Jane Lambert	—	200	0 0	May 7, — }
Sir Tho. Robinson, Kt. of the Bath, now Lord Grantham	—	2000	0 0	Oct. 29, — } His Life and Tho. & Fred, his Sons
Charles Usher, Esq. in Trust for Harr. Molesworth	—	70	0 0	
Louisa Molesworth	—	70	0 0	Jan. 15, 1756 Their Lives
Elizabeth Molesworth	—	70	0 0	
Henry Boyle, Esq; now Earl of Shannon	—	2000	0 0	Apr. 13, — 31 Yrs. from Lady-D. 1756
Mr. Tho. Bourchier	—	400	0 0	
Mr. Ralph Gore	—	300	0 0	May 2, — Pleasure
Mr. George Walker	—	300	0 0	
Mrs. Isabella Montgomery	—	70	0 0	
George, Earl of Cholmondeley	—	1200	0 0	July 16, — } Pleasure
Rudolph de Sporkee	—	1000	0 0	Aug. 16, — }
Lord Geo. Beauclerk	—	400	0 0	Sept. 16, — Life
Mary Visq. Dow. Molineux, Widow of Capt. P. Osborne	—	70	0 0	May 18, 1757 Pleasure
Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, Wife of Major Gen. John Waldegrave	—	800	0 0	Aug. 20, — Her Life
George, Earl of Cholmondeley	—	2500	0 0	Nov. 17. 1759 His in Revert. Life
Francis, Earl of Hertford; Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, and John Lord Berkeley, in Trust for Mary, Princesses of Hesse	—	5000	0 0	Aug. 30, 1757 Her Life, & Charles and Frederick her Sons, &c Survivors
Job Staunton Charleton	—	500	0 0	July 31, — }
Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg	—	2000	0 0	Aug. 31, — Life
				Bridget

Pensioners Names.

Bridget, Countess Dowager of Drog-heda
Honor Gore, Widow, and two Daughters, Cath. King, alias Gore, Widow and Eliz. Bereton, alias Gore, and Survivors —
John Blennerhasset of Ballisoddy in Kerry, Esq.
Guy Moore, Dublin, Esq.
James Hussey, Dublin, Esq.
Mrs. Lucia Agar
Bellingham Boyle, Esq.

Sir Paul Crosbie
Sir Edw. Hawke, Kt. of the Bath, and one of the Admirals of the Royal Navy
Mrs. Ann Berresford
Charl. Visq. Ranelagh
John Patterson, Esq.
Cromwell Price, Esq.
Alex. Dudley Cosby, Esq.
Amelie Sophie Marianne, Countess of Yarmouth

So far on Establish. 1727.

Allen Lord Bathurst
James Lord Tyrawley
St.G.Caulfield, Esq.
Ann Pitt
Martha Lady Beauclerk, Wid. of Ld. Hen. Beauclerk, in Trust for her Daughters
Miss Dorothy Naper
Mrs. Jane Whiting, Wid.
Mr. Geo. Cavenagh
Mr. Robert Taylor
Tho. Smith, Esq;
Mary Baron Southwell
Ed. Newgent, Esq; Br. to the Earl of Westm.
Mrs. Macartney
William Champneys
Addition
Frederick Ernest
Princess Amelia
Robert French, Esq;
Tho. Comming, Gent.
Philip Francis, Esq;
Ann O'Hara, Greenwich

Annual Pensions	Dates of King's Letters and Letters Pat.	Term.
200 0 0		
200 0 0	Aug. 14, —	Pleasure.
200 0 0		
200 0 0		
200 0 0		
200 0 0		
200 0 0		
200 0 0	Sept. 16, —	31 Years from Midsum. 1760
200 0 0	Apr. 11, 1759	Pleasure.
2000 0 0	Mar. 7, 1760	His Life Martin Blad Hawke & Edw his Sons & Sons
200 0 0		
300 0 0	July 22, 1763	Pleasure.
100 0 0		
200 0 0	July 22, 1763	Pleasure.
200 0 0		
4000 0 0	Aug. 18, 1760	31 Years from Midsum. 1760
2000 0 0	Jan. 8, 1761	Life.
500 0 0	Jan. 8, 1761	31 Years from 29 Nov. 1760
3000 0 0	Mar. 5, 1761	Life.
500 0 0	Mar. 9, 1761	Life.
400 0 0		
100 0 0	By Establish- ment, 1761.	Pleasure.
150 0 0		
100 0 0		
50 0 0		
100 0 0		
400 0 0	By Establish- ment, 1761.	Pleasure.
200 0 0		
200 0 0		
1000 0 0		
70 0 0	Ap. 19, 1763	Pleasure.
3000 0 0	Mar. 21, 1761	31 Yrs. from May, 1761
3000 0 0	June 25, 1761	31 Years from 18 Jan. 1762
800 0 0	Nov. 25, 1761	Pleasure.
500 0 0	Jan. 18, 1762	31 Years from 16 Sep. 1762
600 0 0	Nov. 10, 1762	31 Years from Life.
300 0 0	Ditto	

Pensioners Names.	Annual Pensions	Dates of King's Letters and Letters Past.	Term.
	l. s. d.		
Mr. Em. Ma. Maturini	200 0 0		
Imund Burke, Esq;	300 0 0		
Henry Shears, Esq;	200 0 0		
Richard Sandys, Esq;	200 0 0		
Wm. Jephson,	250 0 0		
Mr. Matt. Pennefather	200 0 0		
Mr. Rochefort, Esq;	100 0 0	April 19, 1763	Pleasure.
Ms. Archer, Widow of Capt. Archer,	30 0 0		
Penelope Victor	100 0 0		
Lady Barb. Montague	300 0 0		
Jane Wilmott	200 0 0		
Margaret Melvill	200 0 0		
William Green	50 0 0	April 20, 1763	Pleasure.
Wm. Yorke, Bart.	1200 0 0		
Henry Wauchope, Esq;	625 0 0	May 31, 1763	Their Lives.
Mr. Guidickens, Esq;	500 0 0		
Colley Cosby, Esq;	350 0 0	Ditto.	31 Years from Lady-d. 63.
Mr. E. of Blessington, Trust for			
Harriot Molesworth	150 0 0	May 17, —	Pleasure.
Eliza Molesworth,	150 0 0		
Louisa Molesworth	150 0 0	June 11, —	31 Years from Lady-d. 63.
Charles O'Hara, Esq;	200 0 0		
— Hellen	100 0 0	June 15, —	Pleasure.
George Charles, Esq;	1000 0 0	July 15, —	31 Years from Lady-d. 63.
Mr. of Bedford, in Trust for 6 Children of late Countess of Up. Offory.			
Mary Fitz-Patrick	100 0 0		
Louisa Fitz-Patrick	100 0 0		
Richd. Fitz-Patrick	100 0 0		
Harriot Vernon	100 0 0	Aug. 26, —	Their Lives.
Caroline Vernon	100 0 0		
Elizabeth Vernon	100 0 0		
David Weston, Esq;	500 0 0	Aug. 26, —	31 Years from Midsum. 63.

72002 5 0

FRENCH PENSIONERS.

Pensioners who have not served; and Officers Widows and Children, under the Head of Charity.

per diem.	per ann.	per diem.	per ann.	
l. s.	l. s. d.	l. s.	l. s. d.	
Anna Chamier	2 0	36 10 0	Brought over	486 5 0
Mr. Esther and Julia Blos-				
sett	3 0	54 15 0	Louisa Pettitot	2 0
Cpt. Elias Darassius	4 9	86 13 9	Magd. De Aveslein	3 0
Miss Villettees	2 0	36 10 0	Guydeda De Avilein	3 0
Mr. de Trevigar	3 0	54 15 0	Mar. D' Aveslein	3 0
James Vigneau	2 3	41 1 3	John Robault	3 0
Mr. Fontanier	4 0	73 0 0	Elizabeth Falquiere	1 0
John Faries	2 0	30 10 0	Caroline Delaspoise	1 0
Mr. Boyle	2 0	36 10 0	John Lamotte	1 6
		486 5 0	Capt. Lew. Armand	3 0
All the above were on the Establishment, 1727.			Addition 2 0	
			6 10 0	
			720 27 6	
			200 0 0	

Henry Duquerny (May 3, 1762.)

HENRY MEREDYTH, Deputy Auditor General.

940 27 6

A List of all the Pensions now in being on the military Establishment of Ireland.

Pensioners Names.

James O'brien, Esq;	
Captain John Grayson	— —
Mrs. Catherine Welier	— —
Capt. Charles Houghton	— —
Capt. Rich. Fitz Gerald	— —
Capt. George Johnston	— —
Captain - lieutenant Nicholas Kellaway	
Mrs. Cath. Stuart, Widow, for the Maintenance of her and her three Children,	
Francis Stuart, J. Stuart, and Amelia	
Stuart	— —
Mrs. Margaret Whitney	— —
Lieut. Col. Rob. Clarke	— —
Capt. Pierce Butler, or the youngest Capt. without Purchase in the 29th Reg. of Foot, as long as Ct. M. Wemys shall live, or until his Majesty's Pleasure	
John Lyons, Esq: and M. Lyons, his Daughter, and Survivor.	— —
Annabella Maculloch	— —

Pensions per Annum.	Terms for which they have been granted.	Times when they respectively commenced.
182 10 0	During Pleas.	1 Jan. 1738.
200 0 0	Ditto	6 Mar. 1753.
100 0 0	Ditto	Ditto
200 0 0	Ditto	26 Dec. 1754.
200 0 0	Ditto	Ditto
100 0 0	Ditto	11 Oct. 1755.
85 3 0	Ditto	24 Aug. 1755.
200 0 0	Ditto	25 Oct. 1761.
100 0 0	Ditto	Ditto
600 0 0	During his Life by Patent.	Ditto
182 10 0		31 July, 1762.
300 0 0	During Pleas,	26 Mar. 1763.
150 0 0	Ditto	Ditto
2400 3 4		

JOHN LYONS, Deputy Muster-Master General.

HERE was this month performed at Drury Lane theatre, a new farce of two acts, called The Deuce is in him, said to be written by the author of The Jealous Wife. The great applause which it met with in the representation must be more flattering to the author than any commendations which we can bestow on it: we shall therefore only take notice, that if this little piece comes from the abovementioned gentleman, he has herein taken an opportunity of giving the ladies their revenge, since the laugh is here turned as strongly against the man as it is against Mrs. Oakley in The Jealous Wife. (See our Vol. for 1764, p. 59.) It would be injustice to omit mentioning the excellence of the performers, who all did the greatest justice to their several Characters.

Colonel Tamper, Mr. O'Brien.
Major Belford, Mr. Packer.
Prattle, an Apothecary, Mr. King.
Arabella, Mrs. Hopkins.
Emily, Miss Pope.
Mademoiselle Florival, Miss Plym:

The farce opens with mademoiselle Florival presenting her recommendatory letter, and relating her story to Emily, which is as follows: During the last war, at the descent upon Belleisle, an English officer of some rank was wounded,

rather dangerously; and, on the surrender of the island, for the greater expedition and certainty of his cure, was carried to the house of an eminent practitioner in physick. In the process of his cure he had frequent opportunities of converseing with the daughter of his physician, for having been bred almost from his infancy in England, she was intimately acquainted with the language, and retained the strongest partiality for the place.

A reciprocity of esteem was confessed: Upon application, however, to the old gentleman, his alliance was flatly refused on account of his country. It was therefore agreed between the two lovers, as the gentleman was speedily to leave Belleisle, that, upon the first letter he sent mademoiselle Florival should follow him to Portsmouth.

Punctual to his promise, the moment he landed in England he wrote over to mademoiselle, and she, equally faithful to her word, embraced the first opportunity and set out; but in the intermediate space a sudden order came for the fleet to sail to the Havannah; so that upon the young lady's arrival at Portsmouth, she had the inexpressible mortification of finding the object of her wishes was gone, and the dreadful apprehension to distract her, of his falling in the attack.

1763.

599

Thus situated, as she could not think of returning to her father, her principal care was to conceal her sex; for which purpose she purchased a suit or two of regimentals, and went where the officers generally resorted, with whom she mixed.—Here she was at last discovered by an officer, who, on hearing her story, gave her a recommendation to his sisters, then residing at London. Emily gives her a reception to her wishes, and assures her, in the strongest terms, of an unalterable friendship and esteem.

She scarcely took her leave, when Bell, the other sister, came in, telling Emily that there was an account from colonel Tamper, a gentleman to whom Emily was closely engaged, and who had been sent on the Havannah expedition, as well as the lover of mademoiselle Florival.—Emily, enraptured at the news, proceeded very highly in expressions of tenderness for the colonel, when major Belford, an intimate friend, came to announce the colonel's arrival in town. Surprized at the colonel did not come himself, the ladies enquired at the reason of using so preparatory method of visiting in the person of his friend, when he was sensible in how high estimation they held his son.—The answer was a melancholy one; the poor colonel had, it was related, in an attack upon the Moro-ville, been unfortunate enough to lose an eye and a leg, and therefore could not rush into the presence of his mistress, without first making her acquainted with a fatal a mischance.

This news was a dagger to the soul of Emily; and she had not recovered her pang, when the colonel entered, with a ribband across his eye, and every appearance of an artificial leg.—This was too much.—She could scarcely receive him with composure: She grew pale, took a cold adieu, and left the room.

It is now necessary to open the plot.—Colonel Tamper was one of those many sly men, who imagine a woman can never love them enough, and who at the hazard of their own quiet, take extraordinary methods of proving their mistresses fidelity. This peculiarity of temper drove him to the expedient of trying if the loss of an eye and a leg would shake the constancy of Emily. The disguise was easily, and the accident, for a man of his profession natural; a bit of black ribband

concealed one of his eyes, and a stiffness of the knee had the semblance of an artificial leg. The consequence has been already told; and while his friend the major, after the ladies had retired, was endeavouring to argue him from a continuation of the farce, Mr. Prattle, an apothecary, who had been sent for to Emily, came in; he knew major Belford and the colonel well; and in the course of some chat with the ladies, upon their informing him of the colonel's misfortune, declared that he had seen him but the day before as well as he had ever been in his life.—At first they scarcely knew how to credit his assertion; but Mr. Prattle being positive, and his knowledge of the colonel indubitable—nay more, as he had met a gentleman upon his coming in, with major Belford, who officially turned from him, and who the ladies assured him was colonel Tamper; the son of Galen laughingly laid, that there must be some frolick carrying on; and the ladies were at last convinced the supposed misfortunes of the colonel were nothing but an artifice to try the strength of Emily's esteem.—The apothecary taking his leave, the ladies entered into a scheme of mortifying the colonel heartily, by passing mademoiselle Florival on him as a rival, and a favourite rival too, (that young lady still continuing her disguise, and assuming the title of captain Johnson).—Every thing succeeded to their wish; mademoiselle was engaged by promise to dinner, and she no sooner came than they informed her of their design, and the cause, and obtained her concurrence at once.—The plan of operation was scarcely settled, when the colonel, impatient for the final effects of his scheme upon Emily, came in.—He was received with a coldness sufficient to freeze him.—Capt. Johnson was treated with an affiduity sufficient to distract him, and upon his enquiring the reason of so unexpected an usage, he was roundly told by Emily, "that his visits were no longer desired; that to be sure she had been under an engagement to him, which prevented her from following her natural inclination in preferring captain Johnson, the gentleman then present, and who had honoured her with his addresses in his (the colonel's) absence; but that as it could not be expected she would marry a man who had lost an eye and leg, she was now at liberty to consult her own wishes," and therefore gave her hand, before his face, to the captain."

This declaration of Emily's almost drove the colonel to madness, he raved at her, abused the supposed captain, and, no longer able to contain himself, pulled off the ribband which concealed his eye, and capered about the room, to remove every notion of a wooden leg; lastly running towards the door, with a determined resolution of never entering the house any more, he was met by major Belford,

Nov.

ord, who pushed him in again, and fortunately removed his chagrin; for the major no sooner appeared, than mademoiselle Florival (who had begged Emily's excuse for not revealing the name of her lover at the delivery of the letter) turned her eyes suddenly round, and beheld, in the major, her long-lost lover at Belleisle. Surprized at the sight, she instantly fainted, but was soon recovered, and made acquainted by Mr. Belford, that her father, inconsolable at her loss, and supposing she was with him, had wrote letters to them, to go over to that island, and assuring them of his consent. This discovery of the supposed captain, soon convinced the colonel how egregiously he had been wrong: He acknowledged his fault, and implored Emily's forgiveness, which after some tender and sensible reproofs for entertaining such a mean opinion of her fidelity, he was quickly fortunate enough to receive, and concluded the little romance by a hearty wish, that every brave officer who had served his king and country with honour, might be as happy as his friend Belford and himself, in the possession of such winter quarters.

It is plain that the first hint of this farce was suggested by a passage in one of the moral tales of Marmontel; wherefore we here subjoin the passage in question, from an excellent translation of those tales just published.

"Lindor, to his misfortune, had a suspicious confidant." "You are bewitched," said this bosom-friend to him, "with this passion which you inspire. If you did but know the bottom of all this! I know women. Will you make one proof of her that you love? Write her word that you have lost an eye; I will lay a wager she will advise thee to take patience, and forget her." Lindor, quite certain of his triumph, consented to make the trial; and as he knew not how to lie, his friend dictated the letter. Belisa was distracted! the image of Lindor presented itself to her imagination, but with one eye wanting. That large black patch made it impossible to know him. "What pity!" said she, sighing. "His two eyes were so fine! Mine met them with so much pleasure! Love had painted himself with so many charms! yet he is only the more interesting to my affection on this account, and I ought to love him the more. He must be disconsolate; he trembles, above all, lest he should appear less amiable to me; let me write to him, to encourage and comfort him, if it be possible." This was the first time that Belisa was ever obliged to say to herself *Let me write to him!* Her letter was cold, in spite of herself: she perceived it, tore it and wrote it over anew. The expressions were strong enough; but the turn of them was forced, and the style laboured. The black patch, instead of a fine eye, clouded

her Imagination, and chilled her conception. "Ah! let me flatter myself no longer," said she, tearing her letter a second time: "This poor youth is no longer loved; an eye lost turns my soul topsy-turvy. I wanted to play the Heroine; I am but a weak woman: let me not affect sentiments above my character. Lindor does not deserve to be deceived: he reckons upon a generous and sensible soul; if I am not sufficiently so to love him still, I ought to be enough so to undeceive him: his lying under a mistake will give me pain. I am disconsolate," she writ to him, "and am much more to be lamented than you: You have lost only a charm, but I am going to lose your esteem, as I have already lost my own. I thought myself worthy to love you, and to be beloved by you; I am no longer so. My heart flattered itself with being superior to events; a single accident has changed me. Console yourself, Sir! You will always have wherewith to please any reasonable woman: and after the humiliating confession I have now made you, you have no longer any occasion to regret me."

Lindor was distracted on reading this Billet. The Sir especially appeared to him an atrocious injury. "Sir!" cried he. "Ah! the perfidious woman! Her little cousin, Sir! This Sir here is given to the man without an eye." He went to find out his friend. "I told you so, my dear," said the coquette. "Now is the moment to take your revenge unless you had rather wait the end of the campaign, in order to contrive for your heroine the pleasure of a surprise." "No, I will put her to confusion from this very day," replied the unfortunate Lindor. He then writ to her, that he was quite transported that he had tryed her; that Sir had got his two eyes, but that those eyes would never view her more, but as the most ungrateful of women. Selisa was undone, and took from that instant the resolution of announcing the world, and burying herself in the country."

P-R-O-L-O-G-U-E,

To THE DEUCE IS IN HIM.

THE Deuce is in him! What the deuce (I hear you cry) can that produce?

What does it mean? What can it be? A little patience—and you'll see.

Behold to keep your minds uncertain, Between the scene and you this curtain!

So writers hide their plots, no doubt, To please the more, when all comes out;

Of old the prologue told the story, And laid the whole affair before ye;

Came forth, in simple phrase to say, "Fore the beginning of this play,

I, hapless Polydore, was found By fishermen, or others, drown'd!

Or—I, a gentleman, did wed The lady I would never bed,

* The lines marked with turned commas, are taken from a poem called *Shakespeare*, as it appears in Garrick, See Lloyd's Poems, p. 57.

Great Agamemnon's royal daughter,
Who's coming hither—to draw water."

Thus gave once the bards of Greece
The cream and marrow of the piece ;
Aking no trouble of your own
To skim the milk, or crack the bone.
The poets now take diff'rent Ways :
" E'en let them find it out for Bayes!"
And tragedy as well might swagger
Without blank verse, or bowl, or dagger,
As farce attempt the arduous task,
To walk abroad without her mask.
A poet, as once poets us'd,
To poverty was quite reduc'd ;
No boy on errand's to be sent,
On his own messages he went ;
And once, with conscious pride and shame
As from the chandler's shop he came,
Under his threadbare cloak, poor soul,
He cover'd—half a peck of coal.
A wag (his friend) began to smoke,
—George ! Tell us, what's beneath your cloak ?
—Tell you ? it were as well to shew—
I hide it—that you shou'dn't know.
Yet farce and title, one to t'other,
Should seem, like Sofias, a twin-brother.
Prologues, like Andrews at a fair,
To draw you in, should make you stare.
" The notify'd !—The only booth !—Walk in ;
Gem'men, in here !—Just going to begin !"
And, if our author don't produce
Some character that plays the deuce ;
If there's no frolick, senie, nor whim,
Retort ! And play the dev'l with him !

As some of our Readers may probably have fine beds of Tulips in their Gardens, we shall give them the following Extract upon that Subject from a little Book Lately published, entitled The Dutch Florist.

CHAP. II.

Of the Management of Tulips, and the Manner of raising them either from the Root or Seed.

TH E cultivation of the tulip does not require so much nicety, trouble, and labour, by much, as that of the hyacinth. It is a very little affected either by cold or heat, and it will thrive in almost any earth; on which account we meet with them plentifully in every country of Europe, notwithstanding the very great difference of soils. It grows very well in a fat or loamy earth, provided it be well prepared, and not dug out of deep pits. Neither is a light, bituminous or sulphurous earth less agreeable to it, if it be well wrought, and mixed with cow dung that is quite rotted. Nor is a sandy earth contrary to it, so it be not too fat; tho' for our own part, we would chuse the loamy and sulphurous earth for the culture of tulips. But the mud formed in stagnating waters, and the earth taken out of pits, vaults, and ponds, is quite improper, and may perhaps kill them. This two florists of our acquaintance found to

their cost, who expecting some advantage from it, mixed mud and earth taken out of some hole with the natural soil of their garden; but from that fatal moment, tho' till then they had succeeded very well, and had many fine tulips, they lost all, and never could get a single one to please them.

Care should also be taken not to set them two years together in the same earth; this would make the root decay, and the flower would never be fine. A florist ought to pay great attention to this, and be sure that his earth is in good condition, before the bulbs are set in it.

The earth being well prepared, the roots are to be planted in October, or November, three inches deep. Some virtuosi assert that the bulbs set in Nov. will produce flowers with stripes of finer colour than others; but, as we are ignorant of the principles on which their opinion is founded, we cannot concur with them in this notion. Tulips may also be planted in December, January, or February, and they will flower very well; but they will grow to no size. The most curious Dutch florists peel the brown skin off the bulb to make it shoot more freely, and we confess the practice is excellent; but this requires very great caution, as the least matter may bruise the bulb; and the least bruise may be of very great detriment to the tulip.

They may be planted in a terras, parterre, or any place that may be thought most agreeable and convenient; but withal observing that the tulip, as well as the hyacinth, is a mortal enemy to humidity: Therefore when the garden is low ground, they ought to be planted in a terras at least a foot above the level of the garden. The most curious in flowers set them in beds like those used for hyacinths*; but with this difference, that the tulip-bed should be a foot high behind as well as in front. The earth should also be raised sloping from the sides, and those sorts that have the tallest stems planted in the middle row, those of a less height in the next rows, and the shortest at the sides: so that the flowers by this arrangement may form a semicircle, which will have good effect upon the eye. Each bulb should also be surrounded with sand when it is put into the ground, by which means the skins will become finer and better.

Tulips being in no danger from cold, frost, rain, or the rigours of winter, it would answer no end to cover them during that season; but when they begin to appear above ground, and the sprouts are young, bad weather and frosts may much injure the tender leaves, and thereby do much damage to the flowers: They ought therefore to be carefully sheltered in the spring, after the same manner, and under the like circumstances, as we have before directed in the management of hyacinths †. If this be neglected the stems and leaves will suffer by it;

* See p. 8 of the book.

† See ditto, p. II.

Nov.

nor will the mischief end here, but be extended not only to the flowers, which will be less beautiful; but also to the bulbs, which will be weakened, and very much affected by the loss of their leaves.

When the stems grow up and the heads begin to wax, they ought to be supported; otherwise the wind would break them, and the florist would be disappointed of his show of flowers. For this purpose he ought to prepare sticks two, three or four feet long, and of a proportionable thickness. At the top of these sticks a notch is made, into which may be slipt a tin ring three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch broad. This stick with the ring, is to be placed near each flower but without touching the root, and so that the stalk being put through the ring, the head may rise a little above it; and care must be taken to raise up the circle as the stem grows taller, that it may better support the flower. At first we may use sticks two feet long, and afterwards of three or four feet, as occasion may require.

As the tulips do not blow till the hyacinths are gone off, the same shade or cover may be used, to defend them from the heat of the sun, and showers of rain or hail, that had been employed for the hyacinths; stretching it over the tulip bed in the same manner as has been directed for the Hyacinths*.

After the flowers are faded, the stalks are to be cut off six inches above the leaves, or at least the head or seed vessel, called *pistillum* by the naturalists, is to be taken away. Some authors affirm that if the stems or heads be not cut off, the tulips will flower very poorly the next season; but we can hardly believe any such consequence would attend the neglect of this practice; though the roots would be less, as they would lose the benefit of the juices, which are expended upon the seed-vessel to form and bring the seed to perfection.

The time for taking up the roots is usually in June, when the leaves are dry; but as it sometimes happens that the bulbs grow dry before that time, either from some damage received by frost, or from some other cause, they should be taken up as all the leaves are quite withered: and this is to be done with all possible care, because the bulb being then very tender may be bruised, and by that means destroyed.

When the bulbs are taken up they ought to be laid in an airy place; but not exposed to the sun, which would be very pernicious to them. Three or four weeks after, when they are well dried, they are to be freed from the outward skin that are the relicks of the old bulb; after which they may be laid again in the same place, and remain there till the time of setting. Such as have not time for this operation need be under no concern for the roots, provided the sun does not come at

them, and the old skins be taken off when they are put into the ground.

These are the rules to be followed in the management of tulips, which are infinitely more easy than those concerning the hyacinth; and by the observation of them every florist may flatter himself with success.

But before we close this part we must speak of raising tulips from seed. This we do for the satisfaction of those whose inclination may lead them to it, but in as brief a manner as possible; because we think the pains taken to raise tulips this way must be very disagreeable, and also unnecessary: especially as we must wait eight or ten years before we can see a tulip in flower that has been produced by seed, and after all it is but a whole blower.

Such however as like to sow, may chuse such sort of tulips, as please them best; the most curious indeed are for the breeders, but we leave every one to make their own choice. When the florist has fixed upon the flowers he would save seed from, he must be sure not to cover them with any shade, because in that case the seed will not come to perfection. They must be suffered to stand in the ground till the seed-vessels begin to open and shew the seed of a brown colour; they must then be cut, and laid in a dry place, letting the seed remain in the cases till the month of September. The seed is then to be taken out and sown at the depth of an inch in pots filled with well prepared earth which must be placed in the shade till the month of November; when they are to be exposed to the sun. In the spring they are to be set again in the shade, and watered whilst the leaves are green. But when the leaves are withered the roots are to be taken out of these pots, and put into others, which are to be exposed to the sun, in the same manner as in the year before. After two years the bulbs are to be taken out of these second pots, and treated like other tulips.

From the Votes of the House of Commons of Ireland. Martis, 8 Die Novembris, 1763.

A Motion was made, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to represent, in the most dutiful terms, that the debt of this kingdom is become very great. That the pensions, now in being, that have been placed on the establishments of this kingdom, are one of the causes of the increase of the public debt. That those pensions have been paid, and continue to be paid out of all the revenues of this kingdom without distinction. That it appears to this house to be worthy his majesty's royal consideration, whether the grants that have been made of those pensions, are agreeable to, or warranted by the laws of this kingdom, and whether the revenues of the crown that

1763.

have been given for public uses, ought, or can by law, be applied to pensions: And therefore most humbly to beseech his majesty to order it to be made known, as his majesty's royal will and command, to the officers of the treasury of this kingdom, that no part of the revenues of excise, customs, poundage, hearth money, quit rents, ale licences, wine or strong water licences, or of the additional duties, granted, or to be granted in this kingdom, for any limited term, be paid or applied to any pension, or annuity, granted or to be granted, out of, or which may any ways charge, or affect the said revenues of excise, customs, poundage, hearth money, quit rents, ale licences, wine and strong water licences, and additional duties, or any of the said revenues, till it shall first be determined by a court of justice, of competent jurisdiction, that the crown may grant annuities, or pensions, out of the said revenues; and that his majesty may be graciously pleased to give his royal orders to the officers of the treasury, that no pensions be paid out of the said revenue in any other manner, than the judgment, or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, shall determine to be just, and agreeable to the laws of this kingdom; and that his majesty may be graciously pleased to order his majesty's servants of the law in this kingdom, to make that defence that, the laws of the kingdom shall warrant, to every suit that shall be commenced, or carried on, by any pensioner or annuitant, claiming any part of the said revenues, till it shall be judicially determined in the most solemn manner, and by the dernier resort, that the crown may grant pensions or annuities, out of the said revenues. That his majesty's faithful commons nevertheless do by no means intend, that the crown shall be deprived of the means of rewarding merit, or of conferring those bounties, on proper occasions, that the honour and dignity of the crown may require: But that his majesty's faithful commons, on the contrary, will be ready to provide a revenue, such as the condition and circumstances of this kingdom shall admit of, to enable the crown to reward merit, and on proper occasions to confer those bounties that may be liable to the honour and dignity of the crown, if it shall be determined, that the present revenues of the crown, that have been given for public uses, ought not to be applied to pensions, provided these revenues be reserved and applied to the support of his majesty's government in this kingdom only.

It passed in the negative.

To the P R I N T E R, &c. &c.
Sir, about two hours after my return from my excursion I made into the country I happened to meet with a copy of the following instructions, which I was then showing to the freeholders of the county at their meeting, purposed to send to their repre-

sentatives. Whether they have actually done so or not, I have not yet been able to learn.

To —— and —— Representatives in Parliament for the County of ——.

WE the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of ——, agreeable to our constitutional right of instructing our members, take the liberty to convey to you, at this critical juncture, our sentiments in regard to the conduct we would wish you to follow in the ensuing session of parliament; and we accordingly recommend to you, in the most earnest manner,

To promote, to the utmost of your power, every measure that may tend to allay those unreasonable and ill-grounded jealousies, which, by destroying our internal peace may be productive of consequences the most dreadful and alarming.

To forward every scheme which may render the late peace permanent, and beneficial to these kingdoms; and particularly to promote the settlement of the extensive territory thereby ceded to the British crown, that our trade may be farther extended: This we apprehend will be more conducive to the publick good, than to waste the session in debating how far the treaty itself is adequate to the number and importance of our victories and conquests, seeing this must be fruitless and inefficient, as the terms of it are now unalterable.

To endeavour the repeal of such laws as are found, by experience, to affect the liberty of the subject: and in raising the supplies which the future exigencies of government may render necessary, to promote those modes of taxation which are least oppressive in the collection, and least burthensome to the industrious part of the people.

To forward and encourage every proposal for practising the strictest economy, that the publick revenue may not be anticipated, and that some provision may be made, during times of profound peace to lessen the national debt; whereby our enemies will be still farther discouraged from interrupting our repose.

That as we have now the happiness of seeing a native king upon the throne, possessed of every princely virtue, and solicitous for the glory and happiness of his subjects, you will, while you guard the inestimable liberties of the people, established and confirmed at the late glorious revolution, be careful likewise to support and defend the dignity of government, and the just rights and prerogatives of the crown; that our excellent constitution, the envy of neighbouring nations, may be preserved inviolate in all its parts.

That you will, above all things, promote the strictest union amongst all his majesty's subjects, and discourage every distinction but

between

between those, who, animated by the generous zeal of true patriotism, seek the peace, happiness, and prosperity of their country, and those, who from motives of private interest or ambition, or from a factious, restless, and discontented spirit, endeavour, by disuniting us at home, to render us an easy prey to our foreign enemies.

A List of Fairs held in the Month of December, in England and Wales, fixed and moveable.

1. HYTHE, Ingatesfone, Pentice, Rotherham, Tutbury
2. Spursey
3. Ashton-under-line, Bettws, Garsington, Louth, Talgarth
4. Atherstone, Dursley, Lamborn, Sandwich, Stafford, Tanby, Wenlock
5. Carnarvon, Poyboust, Pluckley
6. Bodmin, Builth, Cornhill, Cranborne, Exeter, Graftinghall, Launceston, St. Nicholas, Northwich, Sidland, Stoke (Norfolk), Tockington, Toddington
7. Cerrig-Druidion, Clitheroe
8. Llanelium, Leicester, Ludlow, Malpas
9. Bradfield
10. Bewdley, Bolney, Lanon, Liskeard, Newport, (Salop) Tarpeny
11. Abertraw, Abingdon, Ampthill, Baldock, Bewdley, Bolney, Boston, Brackley, Chagford, Chawley, Cobham, Collingburn-Duces, East-Graistead, Gargrave, Harlech, Kimbolton, Kirton, Langdock, Langport, Llanrwst, Narberth, Oswestry, Petersfield, Ringwood, Rochester, Ross, Stratton, Tavistock
12. Bettws, Gringley, Shrewsbury
13. Knaresborough
14. Thirsk-Trecastle
15. Namptwich
16. Comb St. Nicholas, Dolegelly, Newn
17. Arundel, Grantham, Higham-Ferrys, Hornsey, St. Neots, North-Tawton, Spalding, Wallingford, Woodstock
18. Tivro
19. Beaumaris, Bedford, Cardigan, Northampton, Pains-Castle, Wotton-Basset
20. Bradford (Yorksh.)
21. Bokford, Bradford (Yorksh.) Droitwich, Grinton, Hawarden, Highbickington, Kirby-Lonsdale, Laycock, Penryn
22. Bradford (Yorksh.) New-pont-Pagnel
23. Hawarden, Llanwenen
24. St. Asaph, Beckley, Corwen
25. Cock-Hill, Bridgwater
26. Stonehouse
27. Milbourn

Movable Fairs in December.

- First Monday, at Gresford
- Second Friday, at Barnstaple, Leybourne
- Second Saturday, at Newmarket (Fifith.)
- Monday before the 11th, at Newark
- Saturday before the 12th, at South Moulton

Nov.

- Saturday Fortnight before the 21st, Tickfield
Monday before the 21st, at Leekbury, Thamebury
Thursday before the 21st, at Kettering
Wednesday three weeks before the 25th, at Week St. Mary
Second Saturday before the 25th at Helstone
Tuesday evenning before the 25th, at Caterhills
Saturday before the 25th, at Alnwick

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Sr. James's Nov. 12.

TH E following accounts were received the 9th instant, from Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

New-York, Oct. 13.

ON the 14th past a very large body of Indians, supposed to be 500, or more, attacked a convoy of a serjeant and 28 men of Willmott's regiment, returning with some waggons from the fort at the lower landing at Niagara; and the fire being heard by lieutenants Campbell and Frazer, who were encamped with two companies of that regiment, they marched instantly to support the convoy, were surrounded by the whole body of Indians, and both the officers, with six serjeants, and 72 Men were killed, with lieut. Rosco of the royal artillery, captain Johnson of the New Jersey, and lieutenant Deyton of the New York provincials, who were returning with the convoy, and about 20 Men only, got back into Niagara. The loss the Indians may have sustained in these two affairs is not known.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the action on the Carrying Place at Niagara, the 14th of September, 1763.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant killed.
60th, Royal Americans. 3 Rank and File, killed.

20th, Light Infantry. 2 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, killed. 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Jersey Provincials. 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, killed.

New York provincials. 1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and file, killed.

Total, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 70 rank and file, killed. 8 rank and file wounded.

Sutlers servants, 2 killed.

Names of the Officers killed.

Lieut. Rosco, royal artillery.
Lieut. Campbell, lieut. Frazer, both regt.
Capt. Johnson, Jersey Provincials.
Lieut. Deyton, New York Provincials.

Another affair has happened on Lake Erie in which the crew of a schooner behaved remarkably well, they having been attacked by 350 savages in Canoes, as the vessel lay anchor in the river, nine miles below the

1563. They beat the Indians off, killed seven, wounded twenty, of which from certain intelligence, eight died; and the schooner, with the loss of the master and one man, got safe with her provisions to the Detroit.

The last accounts from Niagara are of the 25th of September. The 45th regiment had arrived there some days before, and major Wilkins was preparing to set off with a strong detachment for the Detroit. The supernumeraries from Montreal left Oswego the same day to proceed to Niagara; so that now the whole reinforcements are got up. I hope soon to have some good news from that quarter.

[By the extracts from the minutes of the proceedings between Sir William Johnson, and the six nations, and Indians of Cagnawaga in Canada, &c. (which are published in this Gazette) it appears that in the first of their conferences, which was on the 7th of September, the Indians informed sir William Johnson of their endeavours to persuade the Senecas to lay down the hatchet; some of whom seemed sensible of their folly, and that messengers were dispatched to Chenusso, where the Senecas have two castles; but as they were not returned they knew not the result of the negotiation; but that with respect to themselves they were unanimously determined to hold fast by the old agreements and preserve peace; and that they the six nations, the Cagnawagas, and others in their alliance, would use their daily endeavours to bring about the same with the rest.

On the 10th, sir William had a meeting with all the nations, when he assured them that should any nation whatsoever, from a want of their fidelity to us, and their present engagements, fall upon their confederacy they should find we would afford them both assistance and protection. And that, as they had acted so friendly a part as well as for a reward of their trouble in endeavouring to prevent any further hostilities, and an encouragement to them to act as became our friends, he, in his majesty's name, had prepared a present for them, which should be delivered out the next day recommending it to them to act such a part for the future, as would make them appear worthy our friends.

At this they expressed their satisfaction; and then the Onondaga speaker stood up, and taking a large convenient chain belt in his hand, delivered to them at Albany in 1754, by the governor, in the presence of commissioners from the several governments, he repeated the engagements made thereon, and then, on behalf of the eighteen nations, strengthened and renewed the same, which he desired Sir William Johnson should acquaint the general and governor with, and let them know that so many nations were our friends, and determined to remain so, whilst we treated them in a peaceable, friendly manner.

Nov. 1763.

Sir William Johnson answered them, that he was well pleased they had remembered their engagements, the observance of which he strictly recommended to them as we should, on our parts, strictly observe the same, whilst they adhered thereto; adding that he would acquaint the general with their proceeding, and made no doubt but he would approve thereof, with which they should be made acquainted.

[On the 12th a present was delivered to the Indians.]

*Inscription on a Monument erected to the Memory
of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, the late Bishop of
Winchester, in a conspicuous Part of this West
Isle of that Cathedral.*

Hic Juxta sepultum est,
Quicquid mortale fuit,

BENJAMIN HOADLY, S. T. P.

Erat ille filius

SAMUELIS HOADLY;

Viri optimi et doctissimi, Eccl. Ang. Presbit.

Scholaris private per multis annos,

Postea scholaris publicae Norwicensis informa-

toris, et

MARTHA E PICKERING,

Viri Reverendi Benjaminae Pickering filie.

Natus Westerhamiae in bro. Cantiano

Die 4^o. Nov. A. D. 1676.

In Aulam Sancte Cath. Cantab. cooptatus

A. D. 1692, et ejusdem Aulæ postea socius

In Ecclesia Sancte Mildr. de Poultrey, Lond.

Per decem annos, ab A. D. 1701,

Concionator Pomeridianus.

Rector ecclesie Sancti Petri Pauperis, Lond.

Per annos sedecim ab A. D. 1704.

Rector etiam ecclesie de Streatham, in com.

Surrise

Per annos tredecim ab. A. D. 1710.

Episcopus Bangorensis consecratus

Martii die 18^o. A. D. 1715.

Episcopus Herefordensis confirmatus

Nov. die 3^o. A. D. 1721.

Episcopus Sariburiensis confirmatus

Oct. die 29^o. Ad. 1723.

Episcopus Wintonensis confirmatus

Sept. die 26^o. A. D. 1734.

Uxores duxit,

1. SARAH CURTIS,

Ex qua duos filios suscepit,

Benjaminum in Med. Doctorem,

Et Joannem Dioc. Winton Cancellorum.

2. MARY M NEWELL,

Viri Reverendi Joannis Newey, S. T. P.

Et Decani Cirestrensis filiam:

Feminas optimis animi dotibus ornata;

Et amore summo illi conjunctissimas.

Obiit Ap. die 17^o. A. D. 1761. Æt. 85,

On the smaller tablet under it, is,

Patri amantissimo,

Verae religionis et libertatis publicæ vindicti,

De se, de patria, de genere humano optima

merito,

Hoc marmor posuit

J. HOADLY filius superstes.

4 H.

Præc.

Nov.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.**Wednesday, Nov. 15.*

THIS day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, sir Septimus Robinson, kn. gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My lords and gentlemen,

THE re-establishment of the publick tranquility, upon terms of honour and advantage to my kingdom, was the first great object of my reign: that salutary measure has received the approbation of my parliament, and has since been happily compleated, and carried into execution, by the definitive treaty. It has been, and shall be, my endeavour to ensure the continuance of the peace, by a faithful and steady adherence to the conditions upon which it was concluded: And I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the several powers of Europe, who were engaged against us in the late war, have given me the strongest assurances of the same good disposition. Our principal care ought now to be employed to improve the valuable acquisitions which we have made, and to cultivate the arts of peace, in such a manner as may most effectually contribute to extend the commerce, and to augment the happiness of my kingdom.

For these great purposes I have called you together. It will ever be my earnest wish and endeavour to demonstrate to my people, by my actions, the love which I bear them; and I doubt not of receiving from them the grateful and just returns of my duty and affection.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I will order the proper estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. The heavy debts contracted in the course of the late war, for many of which no provision is yet made, call for your utmost attention and the strictest frugality. I must however earnestly recommend to you the support of my fleet, to which our past successes have been so much owing, and upon which the future welfare and importance of Great Britain do most essentially depend. To ease my people of some part of these burdens, I have directed, as I promised at the end of the last session of parliament, that the money arising from the sale of the prizes vested in the crown, should be applied to the public service. It is my intention to reserve, for the same use, whatever sum shall be produced by the sale of any of the lands belonging to me in the islands of the West Indies, which were ceded to us by the late treaty.

The improvement of the publick revenue

by such regulations as shall be judged most expedient for that purpose, deserves your serious consideration. This will be the safest means of reducing the national debt, and of relieving my subjects from those burdens, which the expences of the late war have brought upon them; and will, at the same time establish the publick credit upon the most solid foundation.

My lords and Gentlemen,

As the interest and prosperity of my people are the sole objects of my care, I have only to desire, that you will pursue such measures, as are conducive to those ends, with dispatch and unanimity. Domestic union will be essentially necessary to remedy those evils, which are the consequences of war, to enable us to reap the permanent advantages from the conclusion of the peace, and to discourage that contentious spirit, which is repugnant to the true principles of liberty, and of this happy constitution. In this opinion I trust that my subjects will be confirmed by your example, and that they will be taught by your proceedings, to unite their utmost endeavours, to support such measures, as may equally tend to the honour and dignity of my crown, and to their own security and happiness.

*To the Printer of the Publick Advertiser,
S I R,*

YOU may be assured, that the letter, first printed in the evening paper, called the London Chronicle, Tuesday, Oct. 15, and said to have been written by captain Forbes to Mr. Wilkes, is a mere fiction.—and that he has never received any letter from captain Forbes. Lord Sandwich can best explain the motives which induced him, a secretary of state, to cause captain Forbes to leave England. Mr. Wilkes, was entirely ignorant of that whole transaction, and afterwards, on his return to London from Menin, declared very publicly, “that through the whole important business, in which he was concerned, he would owe his protection to nothing, but the laws of his country, and his own sword.” The account in the London Chronicle contradicts itself; for it is there said, that “captain Forbes, the day after he wrote to Mr. Wilkes, received a letter from Mr. Murray, assuring him on his honour, that he had never wrote to, nor received any letter from Mr. Wilkes.”—Whereas in the very letter printed as Mr. Forbes’s, he calls Mr. Wilkes’s letter to Mr. Murray a pretended letter. The letter to Mr. Murray is placed beyond dispute, because it rests on the testimony of a third person, a gentleman of honour, monsieur Goy, who delivered it himself at Mr. Murray’s house. It is remarkable too, that the subsequent letter of monsieur Goy, which has a relation to Mr. Wilkes’s letter, is disputed. The expedition used on this occasion is wonderful. The letter, laid

In Mr. Forbes's mention of the Publick Advertiser of Sept. 28, which was Wednesday. The post did not set out for Paris till the Friday night, as usual; yet Mr. Forbes, wherever he was, receives a letter from Mr. Murray relative to it on the Monday following, the 3d of October. Why did not Captain Forbes get some friend to deliver the letter to Mr. Wilkes, or to leave it at his house? No account is given when it was sent, nor by what conveyance. The other particulars mentioned in the letter have already been disproved in your paper. As I. in the London Chronicle, only tells us, that it fell accidentally into his hands; yet he is sure, that it is genuine. On the contrary, by every external as well as internal evidence, I will maintain that it is spurious. I am &c.

[We presume our readers have been sufficiently tired with what we have already inserted of this unimportant affair: we shall trespass on their patience no further.]

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

As it is probable the publick are not properly acquainted with the cause of the present Indian war in America, the following account of it may perhaps be agreeable to your readers. I may venture to assure you, that it is sufficiently authentic.

In the year 1742, Thomas Lee, Esq; the president of his majesty's council of Virginia held a treaty with the Indians at Lancaster, where he, in the name of that colony, purchased from them all the lands westward as far as the South Sea. In a subsequent treaty at Caffen in 1760, general Stanwix, in the name of Great Britain, ceded to the Indians, all the lands to the westward of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, for hunting-grounds, reserving only to his majesty

proper places for building forts, and lands to maintain their garrisons. Agreeable to this treaty, his majesty ordered all his provincial governors to prevent any settlements on those lands. The Pennsylvanians, however, regardless of those injunctions, have made considerable settlements on the Ohio river.

Incensed at this violation of the treaty, the Indians have commenced hostilities; declaring, they will never lay down the hatchet until they can confine the whites within the Allegany mountains, or are themselves entirely extirpated.

How much, sir, are these men to be abhorred, who under the cloak of a pacific religion, will pursue their private emolument, so as to involve the whole continent in a flame, the least spark of which they will not endeavour to quench! I am, sir, your's, &c.

[St. James's Chron.] AMERICANUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following solution of Mr. Guest's question proposed in your last magazine, is very elegant and concise, and for which I am indebted to the ingenious author of An Essay on a Method of finding the solid Contents of Packages, &c. The approximate numbers are taken from his tables, for the dimensions and price, against the sum of which you have a direct answer in shillings and pence, viz.

Dimensions	$\{ .12 = 9.9622$
	$.7 = .1996$
	$.5 = 1.1276$
Price	$.2.5 = .3832$
	Total = 1.6726
	answering to 47s. and 1/2 of a penny.

Broad Street, Nov. 14. LIO. SIMPSON.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ODE on the DIVINE OMNIPOTENCE.

By a young Gentleman of Magdalen College.

Fovis omnia plena.

I.

O Sacred muse, thy aid impart!
To rapture, wake the sounding lyre!
Breathe kindly to my panting heart,
A share of more than mortal fire!
With votive hand, the lay consign
To awful majesty divine,

On whom all life depends!

Whose dreadful form, we wond'ring trace
Thro' all the varied tract of space,
Far, as our utmost sight extends,
The view our dazzled reason leaves behind
Exceeds all depth of thought, and mocks the
human mind.

II.

Whate'er in earth, in seas, in air,
Strikes with delight the roving eye,
Proclaims aloud th' eternal's care,
And speaks a present deity:
The gentle gales, the storms that blow,
The rushing floods, the streams which
With peaceful lapse along, [flow
The insect offspring of a day,
The beasts which thro' the forest stray
The feather'd tribe's untutor'd song,
More strongly than an angel's voice declare
Where'er we turn our eyes, the God of life is

III.

Now beyond earth's contracted goal,
On Contemplation's pinions ride!
And mark th' unnumber'd worlds, that
In order thro' the sapphire skies. [roll
4 H 2 My

My soul the splendid scene explores !
And now my rapid fancy soars
To other suns ! Which far away
On distant systems pour the blaze of day,
Beyond where Saturn wheels his tedious
flight

Around our clearing orb of light,
Forward in vain my feeble thoughts I
send,

They rush for ever, nor can find an end;
On ev'ry side still open lie

The boundless fields of vast immensity ;—
Could I sublimest numbers sing,
And wake to extacy the lyric string,
Yet would my heart those numbers
deem
Unequal to so great a theme,
Unequal to exalt his name,
Whose awful presence guides the ama-
zing frame.

Let all that breathe, to him their voices
raise [praise !

In one loud strain of gratitude and
Who of all nature's wide extent, the soul,
Exists in every part, and animates the whole.

THE WEDDING RING.

AID me ye nine, to chaunt in tuneful
strains,
A circle much renown'd yclep'd a ring ;
Not that which Broughton's sons have fre-
quent mark'd [lost
With desp'reate bruising ; neither that which
Surrounds a bull, when fatten'd to a stake,
The sport of Butchers, and the num'rous
tribes
Of Hockley, or St. Giles's : nor the ring
Of greater use the curtain's nearest friend :
These we pass by, and many a hundred more
Of less important use, the present strains
A nobler object boast, a theme which claims
A Smart's, a * Woty's, or a Churchill's lays.
Hail, honour'd Hymen ! 'tis to thee alone
This humble wreath is brought; nor spurn the
gift,

Tho' sprung from pen inglorious ; abler bards
Hereafter may resume the glorious task,
And weave a nobler chaplet for thy brows ;
Meanwhile, let this supply the envied post
To count the virtues of the happy ring
That binds thy vot'ries in a pleasing chain
Indissoluble, gladly would the muse
Attempt ; but who shall ever dare describe
The blest effects of that celestial pledge,
Whose efficacious pow'r the world reveres ?
Whose mystic influence bland, can so far
change

The common laws of nature, as to join
Two hearts, by matrimonial rites, in one ?
Delightful office ! Happy, happy Ring !
By fortune thus distinguish'd : Thee nor hoops
Of diamonds, nor the love-inspiring wreath,
Hight bracelet, sparkling on Fidelia's hand,
Nor ring with brilliant set (tho' oft dis-
play'd

On music master's finger, oftner seen
From Q—n-Street's learned pulpit) can
excel.

Thy native plainness beams the genuine
worth

Of Chili's mine, more precious than the
Which proud Golconda boasts, or wild
toys,

Which either Indi pours, when laden deep
With balmy cargoes, float the pond'reous
barques

O'er seas precarious. Thee, the matron shall

Their legal property ! Peculiar badge
Of honourable wedlock ; which, nor swain,

Nor nymphs unmarried, nor the purer maid,
Whose virgin years, and silver locks crept on

(Which wrinkled faces shew, tho' modern art
Strives to conceal)—Not one of these pretensions
T' invade the claim connubial.—Should a

tress [she] be sur'd to her夫君
Involve, the wedded pair, should meagre wife
Stare, dreadful, should the creditor appear
To claim contrasted debts ;—in that fatal

hour,

This savage catchpoles with relentless hand
Seize all things else ;—this ever trusty ring,
The female calls her own, and boldly bears
The miscreant wretch to take it !—Heav'n
preserve

Each happy pair from this severe distress,

From this sad trial ! From the hand of law

Severely griping !—Not in every court

A Pratt presideth ; not in every bar

A Glynn harangues !—How dreadful then
the thought !

Shall they, whole lives have hitherto been

In amity and love, be ruthless dragg'd

To feel the scourge of equitable courts,

And all the little insolence of pow'r ?

Forbid it, gracious heav'n ! let happier day

Await the sacred yoke !—Let all who join

In this blest union, know and feel the truth

That earth produces not a greater bliss,

Than those attendant on a wedded life.

Islington, Nov. 7.

To BELINDA, upon her making the Author
a present of a PURSE.

WHATE'ER Belinda condescends to give,
"Tis mine, with heart-felt rapture,
receive.

No miser's purse that holds his soul's delight

E'er gave such pleasure to his doating sight
Shou'd I grow purse-proud, who could blame
my pride ?

What miser has such reason on his side ?

While in my breast these fond ideas rise,
Methought that more was meant that met

the eyes ;

Methought my fair, in emblematic way,
Meant by this gift some moral to convey :

To find it out I sorely beat my brains,
But all I got, was labour for my pains !

When lo! The purse attain'd the gift of speech,
(What after than an empty purse to preach?
Or has its cogent arguments prevail'd,
When all divines and moralists have fail'd;
Nor Pitt's own eloquence can boast the art,
To strike with equal force the head and heart;
And thus, purviant of th' instructive plan
Propos'd by dear Belinda, it began,
"Learn Youth! Besides the conduct of
the purse,
Of Me—your greatest blessing, or your curse,
Am I well us'd? —On me you may depend—
Am I abus'd? —You slight your truest friend—
Nor shut me close, nor open me too wide,
But ever let economy preside;
Nor rashly hope, neglecting Her, to prove
The tender transports of connubial love.
Soft love, defrauded of my genial joys,
Too often droops its languid head, and dies;
But grant that, deeply-rooted it defy
The rudest rigours of th' inclement sky,
That grounded in esteem, the hardy plant
Disdains the piercing blights of chilly want;
Oh! How when I with friendly aid diffuse
Th' invigorating warmth, the frost'ring dews,
How wou'd it's strengthen'd branches bud and
shoot,
And bear the sweetest flow'r, the richest
fruit!"

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the Englishman at Bourdeaux, now performing with universal Applause at Paris. (See p. 37.)

PROLOGUE.

TO long, by some fatality mis-led,
From pride resulting, or from folly bred,
Each clime to all the virtues lays a claim,
And ours, self-flatter'd, to the top of fame:
Confers each merit to itself alone,
Or thinks no other equal to his own:
E'en the pale Russian, shiv'ring as he lies,
Beneath the horror of his bitterest skies,
While the loud tempest rattles o'er his head,
Or bursts all dreadful on his tott'ring shed,
Hugs a soft something closely to his soul,
That soothes the cutting sharpness of the pole,
Clasps his bosom with a conscious pride,
And smiles contempt on all the world beside.
Tis yours, O France, the earliest to unbind,
This more than gordian manacle of mind;
—Night we beg your justice may be shown,
To foreign virtues equal with your own:
Think, nobly think, when nature first was
born,
And far creation kindled into morn,
The world was but one family, one band,
Which plow'd all grateful to the heav'nly
hand;
Through ev'ry breast one social impulse ran,
Link'd beast to beast, and fasten'd man to
man;
As the sole diff'rence which we heard or
Dwelt in the simple phrases "good or bad."

Then scorn to give such partial feelings
At birth,
As claim but one poor competence of earth;
Be more than French; on ev'ry country call,
And rise, exalted, citizens of all!

EPILOGUE.

THE anxious struggle happily o'erpast,
And ev'ry party satisfy'd at last;
It now remains to make one short essay,
And urge the moral lesson in the play.

In arts long since has Britain been re-
nown'd, [crown'd]
In arms high honour'd, and in letters
The fame great goddess who so nobly fung,
In Shakespeare's strains, and honey'd o'er his
tongue; [led]
Their deathless Marlborough to the triumph
And wreath'd eternal laurels round his head:
Yet though the trump of never-dying fame
Strikes heav'n's high arches with the British
name;
Though on the sands of Africa it glows,
Or casts a day-light on the Zemblian snows;
Still there are faults in Britain to be found,
Which spring as freely as in common ground.—
We are too gay—they frequently too sad;—
We run stark wild;—they melancholy mad:
Extremes of either, reason will condemn,
Nor join with us, nor vindicate with them.

The human genius, like revolving suns,
An equal circuit in the bosom runs;
And though the various climates where 'tis
plac'd,
Must strike out new diversities of taste,
To one grand point eternally it leans,
Howe'er it warps, or differs in the means.

Hence on no nation let us turn our eyes,
And idly raise it spotless to the skies;
Nor still more idly let our censures fall,
Since knaves and madmen may be found in
all.

Here then we rest, no further can contend,
For since the best will find some fault to mend,
Let us where'er the virtues shed their fire,
With fervour reverence, and with zeal ad-
mire; [admire]
Exert our care the gathering blaze to trace,
And mark the progress only, not the place;
Confess alike the peasant's and the king's,
Nor once consider in what soil it springs.

A R E B U S.

I Think by these lines you will find I'm no
wizard,
To one third of an eel, join half of a lizard.
Then one fifth of Saul's uncle I pray next re-
peat, [sweet,
With two thirds of an insect, whose produce is
Also, two fifths of ore third I next have de-
fin'd, [mind:
Which forms part of this rebus, and part of my
Tho' short the remains are, 'tis the half of
a park, [the dark;
Whose distance from St. James's is found in
This exhibits a lady, good-natur'd and merry,
With a hey derry down, and a hodown derry:
Ye:

Yet by some happy genius I plainly see,
Her affections must go from all thoughts of
T. R.

ANSWER to the REBUS, p. 499.

NEAR a fam'd seat of learning fair
Caw gently glides,
And wantonly laves the smooth beach;
His borders are grac'd with fruits costly and
fair,
And among them the high-flavour'd peach.
P is the letter whose sound gives the name
To your river in Britain inferior to Thame.
Compeachy is therefore the part of the world,
On account of whose produce Britannia has
hurl'd
So successful her thunders on Spain's jealous
head,
That we've now to the logwood & peaceable
Portsmouth, Oct. 23, 1763. G. G.
This Rebus was also answered by H. M. and T. C.

ANSWER to the REBUS in the LONDON
MAGAZINE, p. 386.

SIMPLICITY's found to consist in the down,
In this universe earth, sea, and heav'n
above,
In June the soft rose does its blushes unfold,
And Jove's aetar divine sung the poets of old;
'Tis Flora's gay presence enlivens the swains,
Thro' the ocean's vast space the Leviathan
reigns;
God's covenant stands in the rainbow reveal'd,
And to desse the proud sultan his empire must
yield.
Thus the name of the fair, sir, is DUR-
FORD, I find, [mind.
Whose beauty's the object, and charm of your
Maidenhead, 1763. C. J.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

I F you will be pleased to give room for the
following lines in your Magazine, you
will oblige your readers, and in a particular
manner,
Merthyr Tydvil. Your humble servant,
Oct. 17, 1763. ANT. MARSHAL.

IN obitum honorabilis Gulielmi Morgan
de Tredegar in comitatu Monmouthie, armi-
geri, comitatus ejusdem in senatu representa-
toris, qui ex hac luce migravit decimo sexto
die Julii, anno domini, millesimo septingen-
tesimo sexagesimo tertio, statim susc, tricesimo
octavo.

A U L A Tredegar, miseranda moles,
Heu! Tups nunquam dominus redibit,
Perdidit clarum sine quo nitorem

Quaque columnæ.

Omne solamen, decus atque summum
Exsunt, nullum remanet levamen,
Nec tuum inestimabili deorant meatum

Sigis magistri.

Nil tenet praeter gemitus amarus,
Per domum totam famuli queruntur,
Anxii lugent, iterantque nomen

Voce gemente,

Accipit tristem armis omne vultum,
Et sonos cantant volucres dolentes,
Sylva lugantis resonat columbarum

Murmure triste,

More non sueto jubax est opacum,
Nubibus densis cumulatur æther,
Veste velati proprii dolente

Flerz videntur,

Invident nobis scelerata fata
Præsidis vitam rapiendo tanti,
Qui fuit blandus miseris amicus,

Atque benignus,

Spiritus mitis fuit et sereni,
Non malo, clemens, genio tumescens,
Nec famæ auri studiosa mentem

Lædere posset,

Dona fortunæ malefida blando:
Respiuit, virtus animum regebat,
Negligens mundum properabat ipse

Scandere celum,

Spes mihi nunc magna subit beatum
Inter illustres animas adeste,
Semper in cœlo remanere letum

Auspice Christo,

Vos adhortor qui superstis illi,
Illi virtutem imitare claram,
Ut, viis justis gradiendo, cœlum

Possideatis.

Note to several of our Correspondents.

MANWELL has sent us some ap-
ments in favour of the cyder-tax,
but he thinks the mode of collecting it
better be altered, and the orchards and fields
surveyed whilst the fruit is upon the trees, in
a duty laid upon the computed quantity, and
in favour of the grower. He proposes no
other taxes upon the luxuries of life; but those
are such as have been too often hinted at
need a further mention.

We would oblige M. P. but choose to
cline any dispute with other monthly pro-
ductions; tho' in the present case we may
somewhat of his way of thinking.

The vision, signed Frost, has many
strokes, nor is it altogether inelegantly writ-
ten; but the aiming at a poetical style in
failing in the execution, as we think he does,
is an insuperable objection to its insertion.
One would at first imagine his sage a Chal-
lenger, but lo! he soon is discovered to be
priest of Apollo, and yet has at his finger-
ends all the appellatives of modern
mannance. These are absurdities: However
wishes he may find his partner soul in him,
and that no unlucky accident may
separate their first endearments. His future favours
if he will take care to be more correct.

confident cannot fall of our approbation. He has certainly genius, which wants to be matured by judgment.

Philanthropos, is mistaken in the motives for the conduct which he complains of, seeing it is much more expensive, than the contrary would be, and flows from our disposition to give even more than we can well afford. We hope he will be pleased with our Mag. for January, which will be a specimen of what he may expect in future.

The last verses received from our old friend G. are much inferior to his former compositions. In our opinion he succeeds better in anegyrick than in satire. We hope this int will not be displeasing.

Y's song might as well have been recited three lines of prose.

Mr. W—'s tail, as he writes it, is such a d—l modesty would forbid us to make publick, even if told with all the graces of poetry; but the bard would do well to make himself perfect in his native language before he again invokes the muses.

We think the morning hymn of our valued friend G. S. deficient in the essentials of poetry, though full of genuine and unaffected gravity. There are in it some good lines; but the thoughts even in those lines are such as have been repeated again and again by every ejaculatory poet.

Mr. S—y's versets on Spring, are defective in measure, rhyme, and the ornaments of poetry.

The acrostick on miss F—n, who the writer styles an example of merit in low life, too incorrect, and absurdly echoes forth too much her immortal fame; so that it would be rather a burlesque than an encomium to insert it.

J. H.'s solutions are too humble and incorrect for publication.

Domenis is desired to send us his remaining sentiments, according to his promise, as soon as possible.

The letter signed No churchman, and the staves on Consecration, &c. will be confided.

following Letter of Sir Thomas Hanmer to Dr. Smith, some Time since provost of Queen's College, Oxford, having been lately printed, after many Struggles to suppress it; a cancelled Sheet of the Biographia Britannica, along with some other Anecdotes relative to its Non-Appearance before; we shall now give it our Readers entire, not doubting that from the Secret History contained in it, it will afford them satisfaction.

Milden-hall, near Newmarket, Suffolk,
Oct. 18, 1742.

Dear sir,
I have much doubted with myself whether it were proper for me return an answer to the favour of your letter, till after hear-

ing again from you or Dr. Shippen. There seem to arise some difficulties with respect to the design of printing a new edition of Shakespeare, and I beg it may be laid aside, if you are not fully satisfied that some advantage may arise from it to the university; for I have no end in view to myself to make me desire it. I am satisfied there is no edition coming, or likely to come, from Warburton, but it is a report raised to serve some little purpose or other, of which I see there are many on foot. I have reason to know that gentleman is very angry with me, for a cause of which I think I have no reason to be ashamed, or he to be proud. My acquaintance with him began upon an application from himself, and at his request the present bishop of Salisbury introduced him to me, for this purpose only, as was then declared, that as he had many observations upon Shakespeare, then lying by him, over and above those printed in Theobald's book, he much desired to communicate them to me, that I might judge whether any of them were worthy to be added to those emendations which he understood I had long been making upon that author. I received his offer with all the civility I could: Upon which a long correspondence began by letters, in which he explained his sense upon many passages, which sometimes I thought just, but mostly wild and out of the way. Afterwards he made a journey hither on purpose to see my books; he staid about a week with me, and had the inspection of them: And all this while I had no suspicion of any other design, in all the pains he took, but to perfect a correct text in Shakespeare, of which he seemed very fond. But not long after, the views of interest began to shew themselves, several hints were dropt of the advantage he might receive from publishing the work thus corrected; but as I had no thoughts at all of making it publick, so I was more averse to yield to it in such a manner as was likely to produce a paltry edition, by making it the means only of getting a greater sum of money by it. Upon this he flew into a great rage, and there is an end of the story; with which I have thought it best to make you acquainted, that as you mention the working of his friends, you may judge the better of what you see and hear from them, and may make what use you please of the truth of facts, which I have now laid before you.

At to my own particular, I have no aim to pursue in this affair: I propose neither honour, reward, or thanks, and should be very well pleased to have the books continue upon their shelf, in my own private closet. If it is thought they may be of use or pleasure to the public, I am willing to part with them out of my hands, and to add, for the honour of Shakespeare, some decorations and embellishments at my own expence. It will be an unexpected pleasure to me, if they can be made

in any degree profitable to the university, to which I shall always retain a gratitude, a regard, and reverence; but that I may end as I began, I beg the favour of you, if upon more mature consideration among yourselves, you see reason to discourage you from proceedings in this affair, that you will give it over, and not look upon yourselves to be the more obliged to prosecute it from any steps already taken with,

Sir,

Your most humble,

And obedient servant,

THO. HAMMER.

The learned Prelate's Answer to the foregoing Charge, as it was intended to have been published in the cancelled Sheet of the Biographia along with the others.

DR Thomas Hanmer's letter from Milden-Hall to Oxford, Oct. 28, 1741, is one continued falsehood from beginning to end.

It is false that my acquaintance with him began upon an application from me to him. It began on an application of the present bishop of London to me, in behalf of sir T. Hanmer; and, as I understood, at sir T. Hanmer's desire. The thing speaks itself. It was publicly known that I had written notes on Shakespear, because part of them were printed; few people knew that sir T. Hanmer had: I certainly did not know; nor, indeed, whether he was living or dead.

The falsehood is still viler (because it sculks only under an infintusion) that I made a journey to him to Milden-Hall, without invitation: Whereas it was at his earnest and repeated request, as appears by his letters, which I have still by me.

It is false that the views of interest began to shew themselves in me to this disinterested gentleman. My resentment at sir T. Hanmer's behaviour began on the following occasion: A bookseller in London of the best reputation, had wrote me word, that sir T. Hanmer had been with him, to propose his printing an edition of Shakespear on the following conditions: Of its being pompously printed with cuts, (as it afterwards was at Oxford) at the expence of the said bookseller, who, besides, should pay one hundred guineas, or some such sum, to a friend of his, (sir T. Hanmer's) who had transcribed the Glossary for him. But the bookseller, understanding that he made use of many of my notes, and that I knew nothing of the project, thought fit to send me this account; on which I wrote to sir T. Hanmer, upbraiding him with his behaviour, and demanding out of his hands all the letters I had written to him on that subject, which he unwillingly complied with, after caviling about the right of property in those letters, for which he had (he said) paid the postage.

When the bookseller would not deal with him on these terms, he applied to the university of Oxford, and was at the expence of his purse in procuring cuts for his edition, and at the expence of his reputation in employing a number of my emendations on the text, without my knowledge or consent: And this behaviour was what occasioned Mr. Pope perpetuating the memory of the Oxford edition of Shakespear in the Dunciad.

This is a true and exact account of the whole affair, which I never thought worth while afterwards to complain of, but to the bishop of London, at whose desire I lent to Thomas Hanmer my assistance; nor should ever have revived it, but for the publication of this scandalous letter, sent from Oxford to this Philip Nicols *, to be inserted in the Biographia Britannica.

Jan. 29, 1761.

W.C.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MONGST the many useful productions in your compilations, I have been frequently led to admire and commend, that noble and beneficent spirit appearing among physicians and apothecaries, to alleviate the evils of human nature, by prescribing remedies in cases that have been thought incurable. To keep up this christian and disinterested spirit, from those gentlemen, advice in the following case.

A person upwards of sixty, about eighteen months ago, was seized with what he thought a Crick in the neck, the pain of which when in bed, was almost intolerable, especially the three first nights; after that it gradually off, but left a hissing noise in his head. In the day, unless a cold be catch'd, he is mostly free from it, but every evening when he puts on his night cap it begins, when his head is on the pillow increases; also then feels a sort of flushings in his face, and sometimes, on closing his eyes, sees sparkles darting, which absorb in sleep: When he awakes he finds the hissing, though in less degree, continues. Neither hearing, sight, or memory, are affected by it; he is hale and well in all other respects, except sometimes a heat in his stomach; he is temperate, and leads rather a sedentary than an active life: Medicine has been used, and other means used, but hitherto with success.

The patient would be highly obliged to a generous hand that should prescribe a remedy, and would not fail to acknowledge it in a laudable manner.

Inserting this in your next will be done a favour, by your constant reader, even in the first publication.

1763, AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
WOULD recommend the following prescription to the epileptic patient mentioned in your August Magazine. (See p. 438.)

Take away eight or ten ounces of blood, more or less, in proportion to the age and other circumstances of the patient. The next day give the following vomit as herein directed:

R. Vomi. Specacumba. 3ij. or 3ii.

Sp. Lav. Comp. Gati. xxx.

Fiat haemus emeticus bona matutina summis cum regimenis usitato.

The vomit being over, let the patient take half a drachm of Rufus's pill twice a week going to rest and four spoonfuls of the following mixture twice a day, for a considerable time.

R. Lactis Ammoniaci. 3xii.

Tincturae Valerianae simpl. 3iii.

Syr. E. cori. aurant. 3j.

Fiat mihiuris usum supra dictum.

Fiat fontanella in nucha.

I heartily wish the disorder may yield this method, but if it should prove futile, the patient may depend upon my farther assistance, which I am able to give upon the occasion.

I am, Sir, Your constant reader,
J. R.

To the P. R. I. N. T. E. R., &c.

SIR,
ONE would readily imagine, that persons who possess a greater fund of spirits, exhibit a more lively exertion of them than others, must be in the same proportion more happy. Undoubtedly they are so, during the consciousness of this flow; but when subsides, and leaves the mind to itself, it quickly succeeds by a paroxysm of gloom & horror: The opposite extreme takes place, and fills the imagination with a succession of melancholic, inconsolable, despondent ideas; and the mind is the more sensible of this affliction, in proportion as it has felt the vigorous sensations of delight from the preceding enjoyment; as the dark of the night more black and gloomy to the eye than contrast with the impressions of the candle, or lamp's glars.

The authors of the drama are very studious to give this strong vicissitude in the course of their characters; the incidents that work the change, howsoever natural, ought to be strongly surprising; and the more effectual uncovery is the turn, the more pathetic the composition. How many mourning ladies and fair penitents do we see in real life!

life, who have been dazzled by their bliss to their undoing! and, by the torch that has lighted them to life and pleasure, have kindled a fire to consume their joys! This is by no means an imaginary picture of human life; it is as sure an appendage of nature, as the starts and fallies of passion are the certain symptoms of its weakness: For, not only in the short and transient incidents of our time, but in the general tenor of our life, the excesses of our joy prove the bane of our future satisfactions: The youth that has been dissipated, and spent his stock of joys in pleasure, has the less in store for manhood to subsist upon, like the bibber of spirituous liquors, who has rendered his taste languid and indistinct by the excess, and has nothing strong enough remaining to awaken into sensation and pleasure. Their taste is without remedy that of the penitent mourner:

The hours of folly, and of fond delight,
Are wasted all and fled; those that remain,
Are doom'd to weeping, anguish, and repen-

Calista.

The misfortune is, that men are not contented with modest, sober joys, but push their pleasures as far as ever sense and fortune will enable them: And in a period of time, overflowing with luxury, prodigality and debauchery, it will be no wonder that lowness of spirits, nervous disorders, &c. should prove to be its essential mark and character. The happiest therefore of mankind are the most even and steady tempers that have passions enough to be kept in life, motion, and tranquility, or rather self-command enough to preserve themselves from storms and disturbance: Rolling passions, that are

gentle, not yet dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing,
full.

So it is in the successes of trade; an uniform, regular, and attentive application is much more useful, than a brisk, volatile and mercurial conduct; and I question not, but the quakers have in many instances, a probability of this practice. In a woman, since happiness is inseparable from the good government of the passions, let me close my subject with the following beautiful stanza upon the pleasures of good nature;

Thy appetites in easy tides,
(As reason's luminary guides)

Soft flow—no wind can work them to a storm;

Correctly quick, dispassionately warm.

[Pub. Advertiser.] SMART.

The following are the Heads of the Narrative of a scandalous obscene, and exceedingly profane Libel, intitled, An Essay on Woman; by the Rev. Mr. Kidgell, A. M. Rector of Horne in Surry.

A BOUT the beginning of July last, Mr. William Faden, printer in Fleet-street, shewed Mr. Kidgell part of a proof sheet,

sheet of a poem, entitled, *An Essay on Woman*, which had been brought to his house, by one of his journeymen. It contained the most horrid impiety and profaneness: Mr. K. proposed to defeat the influence and success of it, in a series of letters to be communicated to the public, in the daily paper, of which Mr. Faden is the printer. But this design he afterwards dropped, as it would have obliged him to repeat the grossest indelicacies. This *Essay on Woman* is a parody on Mr. Pope's *Essay on Man*, almost line for line, printed in red. The frontispiece, engraved curiously on copper, contains the title of the poem, a motto very suitable to the work, a most obscene print, under which is engraved, in the Greek language and character, "The Saviour of the world;" beneath that inscription, something too scandalous and defamatory of private characters, to endure a repetition. And it is added, that there is also a commentary, to which is affixed the name of a right rev. prelate. The title is succeeded by a few pages intitled, *Advertisement and Design*, in which every degree of decency is renounced. The expressions, throughout the whole work, in every page, and almost every word of it, are shameful and obscene, without any manner of concealment or reserve. A most picturesque representation is given of the lewdest thoughts. It abounds with scurrility beyond all precedent, and reflections upon the fair sex, immodest, and infinitely degrading; and contains observations upon animal increase, ineffably impure, descending even to the minuteness of a description truly brutal, of the nudities of beasts and reptiles. Many passages of the gospel are dishonoured to serve the low lascivious purpose of an impure double entendre; that pathetic exclamation of Saint Paul, "O Death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!" is impiously debased into a brutal signification, at which one would think, any but an infernal angel, would tremble. In another of his horrid elucidations, the natural abilities of the ass are made the subject of his unclean description, the scripture being still hawled in to be responsible; and the reader is informed, that "that animal was once held in great esteem, but that since he had been the vehicle of the God-head into Jerusalem, he was become ridiculous." The sense of Pope's *Universal Prayer* is perverted to serve the vilest purpose of unchastity; and that memorable soliloquy of the emperor Adrian, which Mr. Pope has considered, in a paraphrase, as the words of the dying christian to his soul, this shameless author entitles, *The Dying Lover to his Podenda*. Next follows, an inimitably profane paraphrase of *Veni Creator*, which he ludicrously affects to call the *Maid's Prayer*. The blessed Spirit of God, is ludicrously insulted by a repetition of the grossest obscenity.

Nov.

in the form of a Supplication; and that sacred expression, THE THREE HOLY & SANTISSIMI TRINITY, is compelled, by an impious similitude, to convey an idea to the reader, impure, astonishing, and horrible.

LINES, from THE CONFERENCE
A Poem. By C. Churchill.

" **A** H! what my lord, hath private life
to do
With things of public nature? Why to view
Would You thus cruelly those scenes unfold,
Which, without pain and horror to behold,
Must speak me something more, or less
than man;
Which friends may pardon, but I never can!
Look back! a Thought which borders on dispair,
Which human nature must, yet cannot bear,
"Tis not the babbling of a busy world,
Where praise and censure are at random hurl'd,
[true,
Which can the meanness of my thoughts com-
Or shake one settled purpose of my soul.
Free and at large might their wild curs roam,

If all, if all, alas! were well at home.
No—'tis the tale which angry conscience tells,
When she with more than tragic horrors swells,
Each circumstance of guilt; when stern, true,
She brings bad actions forth into review;
And like the dread hand writing on the wall,
Bids late remorse awake at reason's call,
Arm'd at all points bid Scorpion vengeance pil,
And to the mind holds up reflexion's glaist,
The mind, which starting, heaves the heart-felt groan,

And hates that form she knows to be her own.
Enough of this—let private sorrows rell—
As to the public I dare stand the test;
Dare proudly boast, I feel no wish above
The good of England, and my country's lot;
Stranger to party-rage, by reason's voice,
Unerring guide, directed in my choice,
Not all the tyrant pow'rs of earth combin'd,
No, nor of hell, shall make me change my mind.

What! herd with men my honest soul ab-
dains,
[shame,

Men who, with servile zeal, are furiouſ
For freedom's neck, and lend a helping hand
To spread destruction, o'er my native land.
What! shall I not, e'en to my latest breath,
In the full face of danger and of death,
Exert that little strength which nature gav,
And boldly stem, or perish in the wave?

May I, (can worse disgrace on manhood fall?)

Be born a Whitehead, and baptiz'd a Paſt,
May I (tho' to his service deeply tied)
By sacred oaths, and now by will allied
With false feign'd zeal an injur'd God defend,
And use his name for some base private end.

1763.

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: 615

May 1, (that thought bids double horror roll
O'er my sick spirits, and unmans my soul) I
Bear the virtue which I held most dear, nowe
And still must hold; may I, thru' abject fear
Betray my friend; may to succeeding time,
Engrav'd on plates of adamant, my crimes
Stand blazing forth, whilst mark'd, with en-
vious blot,
Each little act of virtue is forgot;
Of all those evils which, to stamp men curst
Hell keeps in store for vengeance, may the
worst.
Light on my head, and in my day of woe,
To make the cup of bitterness o'erflow,

May I be learn'd by ev'ry man of worth,
Wander, like Cain, a vagabond on earth,
Bearing about a hell in my own mind,
Or be to Scotland for my life confin'd,
If I am one amongst the many known,
Whom Shelburne fled, and Calcraft blush'd to
own.

L. Do you reflect wh at men you make
your foes?

C. I Do, and that's the reason I oppose,
Friends I have made, whom envy must com-
mend,
But not one foe, whom I would wish a friend.
What if ten thousand Butes and Foxes hawl,
One Wilkes hath made a large amends for all."

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

IS BON, Oct. 5. I have the
satisfaction to acquaint your
lordship, that his royal high-
ness the duke of York arrived
here, in perfect health, on
Monday the 3d instant, in his
majesty's ship the Centurion. His royal high-
ness is pleased to make use of his title of
Lord of Ulster, under which name his arrival has
been notified to the court in royal high-
ness's proper staying about. Height days, and
will then proceed from hence to Gibraltar.
In the mean while, their most faithful ma-
jester, and their ministers, do every thing in
their power to make his royal highness's resi-
dence as agreeable to him as possible. (See
p. 502.)

St. James's, October 21. This day the
comte de Seilern, minister plenipotentiary
from the emperor, had his first private audi-
ence of his majesty to deliver his credentials.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

The affair between the master taylors and
cousmen was finally settled at Hicks's-hall,
when it was agreed that the men shall have
11. 11. and 11. halfpenny for porter, per
11., from Lady-day to Midsummer; and 25.
and 14. halfpenny for porter the rest of
the year.

FRIDAY, 4.

St. James's. His majesty has been pleased,
with the advice of his privy council, to order,
that the quarantine at present subsisting up-
on all ships and vessels coming from or through
the Mediterranean, be taken off as far as re-
lates ships and vessels coming directly from
any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain,
Porto, or Gibraltar.

TUESDAY, 8.

The right hon. William Bridgen, Esq; lord

mayor elect, was sworn into his office at
Guildhall, when the city regalia was surren-
dered to his lordship according to custom.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The right hon. William Bridgen, Esq; was sworn in as lord-mayor of this city be-
fore the barons of the court of Exchequer,
Westminster, with the usual formalities. In
the afternoon there was a grand entertainment
at Guildhall, at which were present the
great officers of state and other persons of dis-
tinction; and the evening concluded with a
ball.

THURSDAY, 10.

Two houses fell down, in Bell-court, Gray's
inn lane. A new built house also fell down,
in Oxford road.

SATURDAY, 12.

The Blue Anchor, a public house near
the king's yard, Deptford, known by the
name of the Red-house, fell entirely to the
ground; there were several lodgers in it, two
of whom were unfortunately killed; divers
were dug out of the ruins much bruised, and
three children, who happily received no
hurt.

THURSDAY, 17.

Sir James Hodges, knt. town clerk of
this city, waited on the late lord mayor,
William Beckford, Esq; with the following
thanks, in pursuance of an order of com-
mon-council, made the 15th instant.

It is unanimously resolved and ordered,
that the thanks of this court be given to the
right hon. William Beckford, Esq; late lord
mayor of this city, for his having supported
the dignity of that high and important office
with splendor, magnificence and hospitality;
for his able, speedy, and impartial adminis-
tration of justice; for the easy access he

has given to our fellow-citizens; for his readiness to call courts of common-council whenever the public service required, and his punctual attendance upon them; for his true and disinterested loyalty to the king, his vigilant and steady attachment to the constitutional rights of his fellow subjects, and his firmness in promoting, on all occasions, the true interests of this great metropolis. (See p. 598.)

FRIDAY, 13.

The following regulations of the watch, were made by the court of common-council, viz. That every beadle shall be a constable, and not quit the watch-house till the constable of the night takes his place, who is to attend his duty, and see the watch are on their stands all the hours appointed, and not quit his post as constable till the hour appointed by the act,

That the watchmen be placed so near each other as to be within call, so as to assist each other; and that the city marshal shall three times a week go round the city, at unknown hours, to see that the beadles of the wards, constables, and watch, effectually do their duty.

And that the beadles, on default of the constables doing their duty, make an entry and complaint the next morning, before the alderman, on pain of losing their places.

MONDAY, 21.

A house was consumed by fire, at Lambeth.

Whitehall. The lords commissioners for trade and plantations having received information, that many persons are desirous of grants of land in his majesty's provinces of East Florida and West Florida in America, in order to the cultivation of the same for the raising of silk, cotton, wine, oil, indigo, cochinchinal, and other commodities to which the said lands are adapted; their lordships therefore, to avoid any delay in the making such settlements, do, by his majesty's command, give public notice, that his majesty has been pleased to direct, that the lands in his majesty's said provinces of East Florida and West Florida shall be surveyed and laid out into townships, not exceeding twenty thousand acres each, for the convenience and accommodation of settlers; and these townships, or any proportions thereof, will be granted, upon the same moderate conditions of quit-rent and cultivation as are required in other colonies, to such persons as shall be willing to enter into reasonable engagements to settle the lands within a limited time, and at their own expence, with a proper number of useful and industrious protestant inhabitants, either from his majesty's other colonies, or from foreign parts; and all persons who may be willing to obtain such grants, are desired to send their proposals in writing to John Pownall, Esq; secretary to the said lords commissioners for trade and plantations. (See p. 543.)

WEDNESDAY, 21.

George Anderson, Patrick O'Hara, Charles Brown, John Broughton, and Hugh Malmesbury, were executed at Tyburn. The two former attended, and the carts were lined, for the first time, with black cloth. Barrett, Kennedy, Kelly, Stride, and Dean were reprieved. (See p. 560.)

On the 3d two women were found dead in an empty house in Stonecutter-street, Shoreditch. On the coroner's inquest, and by the deposition of two women and a girl found in the said house, a calamitous scene of distress and misery was discovered, and the verdict of the jury was, "That the deceased women, being destitute of lodging, got into the empty house, and there perished for want of necessaries and sustenance."

By letters received from several counties in England we are informed, there are now the finest and most plentiful after-crops of grub ever remembered, sufficient to feed the cattle without any fodder, which it is imagined will reduce the present great price of meat.

The following is his majesty's answer to the address of the right honourable the house of peers:

"My Lords,

These hearty assurances of your loyalty and affection are truly acceptable to me; and I receive, with particular satisfaction, the congratulations upon the birth of my dear Son.

Your concurrence with me, in pursuing the essential objects of our national attention under the present happy pacification, will be of great importance towards the success of my endeavours for securing the prosperity of my people.

I do both highly approve the zeal which you profess, and firmly rely upon the exertion of it against that licentious and factious spirit which is the most dangerous enemy to our excellent invaluable constitution."

Clark the brewer, has received the king's pardon.

An address on the peace has been presented from Maryland.

Mr. Yorke, the attorney general, has resigned that post.

The following threatening letter has been sent to the house of lady Clifton, of Cliffhall, near Nottingham, directed, for "your fear nout."

"Yongue Ferrnought prepare thy Sea to go to the Devle thou Son of a Bich th' kild that Man ith Woke and Dam thy S^t Deth is thy Portion by Nite or Day if ev' whe leet of thee and that Bich ou'd Cliffor She does not lay Hundred Pond under the ha Steps whel Beak in to her House and ha her to the Devle whe shall not trist won his sen to meete the agane thou Son of a Bich."

His majesty has offered a free pardon to all

one, who shall discover his or her accomplices, so that they may be brought to justice, besides a reward of forty pounds from the before-mentioned lady Clifton.

The waters in many parts have been so much out, since the late rains, as to obstruct the passage of carriages and to do an infinite deal of damage.

There are two pear trees in full bloom, one at Guildford and the other at Lambeth. On the 13th at Castle Sowerby, in Cumberland, a hive of bees swarmed. (See p. 560.)

From the Votes of the Irish house of Commons, from, 10 Die Novembris, 1763. (See p. 602.)

A motion being made, that an humble address be presented to his excellency the lord lieutenant, that he will be pleased to represent to his majesty the prayer of his most faithful commons, in parliament assembled, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders to his attorney general of this kingdom, to bring a writ of *seire facias* to enquire into the legality of the patent, by which the office of chancellor of the exchequer in this kingdom is now held. And a debate arising thereon; a motion was made, and the question being put, that the further consideration of that matter be adjourned until the 1st day of August next; it was carried in the affirmative.

Veneris, 11 Die Novembris.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, for making judges commissioners *quoniam die se bene gerint*; and that Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Mason, Mr. Pery, Mr. Crichton Malone, and Dr. Lucas, do prepare and bring in the same.

Sabbati, 12 Die Novembris.

Resolved, That this house will next Wednesday resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the state of the pensions upon the civil establishment of this kingdom, and how the increase of them may be prevented.

Ordered, That the agent to the pensioners attend this house next Wednesday.

Ordered, That the proper officer do lay before this house a list of the names of such pensioners as do not reside in this kingdom, and have licences of absence from his majesty, or from the lord lieutenant, or other chief governors, with the dates of such licences.

Ordered, That the proper officer do lay before this house a list of the names of the pensioners who do not reside in this kingdom. [Several petitions having been presented giving encouragement to carry on particular trades, &c.]

Resolved, That no money shall be voted by this house this session, for the encouragement or support of any particular trade or manufacture whatsoever.

Part of a Letter from Quebec, dated Sept. 28.

" The late revolt of troops quartered here does both the distressed soldiers and the governor great honour, equal to any of the Romans.—The soldiers dismissed all their officers, even to the serjeants and corporals not desiring them to run any risk in their distressed cause, and sent them to assist the governor in his critical situation. They chose one Walker, a grenadier in the 47th regiment for their commander, and declared, that they could live with the usual allowance of provisions without their pay, but could not live with their pay without their provisions; that they had no intention to distress or plunder any of the inhabitants, but that they were determined to march by Montreal to New-York, and demand a redress of their hard grievances from Gen. A—lt, who, they looked on as the person that had injured them by stopping their provision. This a little alarmed our governor, Gen. Murray, who ordered the guard on duty to be sounded, and he found them all of one opinion, but that they would not desert their post while on duty. On this, the governor entered into a treaty with the injured soldiers, and brought them to sense of their duty without any bloodshed."

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Oct. 25.

" The Britannia, Daniel, of this port, is arrived at St. Thomas's, off the coast of Africa, in the most deplorable situation, perhaps, that ship ever was, having only the captain and eight hands alive out of 44, and of that small number but two able to come upon deck, and those two reduced by ulcers almost helpless; it was owing to the assistance afforded them by two Liverpool ships that ever came off the coast, and upon their leaving her after getting her out of the river, they drove about at the mercy of the sea and wind near six weeks, till they came in sight of the island Ferdinandino, when they expected immediate shipwreck; but providentially they fell in with the ship general Murray, of and from this port, who put an officer and six hands on board her, and carried her safe to St. Thomas's, where she lay the 21st of June, with no one on board but the mate; the captain, and few seamen remaining, being on shore endeavouring to recruit. The slaves attempted twice to get possession of the ship in the river, which obliged them to kill about 30 of them; but, what is amazing, when the General Murray fell in with them, the slaves did just as they pleased on board, and yet had not attempted to destroy the white men, though they were undoubtedly in their power."

Newcastle, Nov. 12. In Jarroch church a stone was lately found, with the following inscription; which shews its antiquity superior to any in this country.

DEDICATIO. BASILICAE.

SCI. PAVLI. VIII. KL. MAII,

ANNO. XV. EGFRIDI. REG.

CEOL.

518 MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

**CEOLFRIDI. ABB. EIVSDEM.
Q. ECCLES. D. O. AVCTORE.
CONDITORIS, ANNO. IIII.**

By this it appears that this church was dedicated to St. Paul on the 9th of the kalends of May, in the 15th year of the reign of king Egfrid; and that Ceolfrid, the abbot thereof founded in the fourth year of the said king's reign. Egfrid (or Ecfrid) king of Northumberland, began his reign A. D. 670. The church was founded in the fourth year of his reign, 674; dedicated in the fifteenth, 685 which is 1089 years since its foundation.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt Aug. 23, ult. at Augusta, in Georgia.

On the 16th inst. about Twelve at noon a duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between John Wilkes, Esq; Member for Aylesbury, and Samuel Martin, Esq; Member for Camel-ford, and late Secretary of the Treasury. At the first attack both their Pistols, it is said, missed fire: At the second, Mr. Martin's did the same; upon which Mr. Wilkes generously retarded discharging his pistol, and offered one of his own which Mr. Martin refused: They then turned back to back; and upon facing again, Mr. Martin discharged his pistol, the ball from which entered Mr. Wilkes's belly, about half an inch below the navel, and sunk obliquely on the right side towards the groin: upon which Mr. Wilkes said, Mr. Martin take care of yourself, for you have done for me. Mr. Martin replied, he would get him what assistance he could; and, perceiving a chariot at a distance, ran up to it, and told the person in it that a gentleman lay wounded on the grass, and begged they would drive immediately out of the park, and get a chair; which being done, Mr. Wilkes was brought to his house; and Mr. Graves, the Surgeon, being immediately sent for, the ball was extracted, and the gentleman was of opinion, that, as it had not penetrated the abdomen, it would be attended with no bad consequences. Mr. Wilkes was in great spirits during the operation, and declared his antagonist had behaved like a gentleman.

It is said that the ball went directly against the button of Mr. Wilkes's Waistcoat, which turned its course downwards; otherwise he must inevitably have been killed on the spot.

His grace the Duke of Bolton the right hon. earl Temple, and Mr. Pitt, &c. waited on Mr. Wilkes the moment he was carried home, after receiving his wound.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. RICHARD Green, Esq; was married to Miss Richardson.—3. Sir Thos. Salisbury, judge of the admiralty, to the hon. Mrs. King—Robert Gossling, Esq; brother to the alderman, to Miss Houghton—Thomas Hughes, Esq; to Miss Eliza Bridges.

Lately. Thomas Matthews, Esq; grand-son of the late brave admiral, to Miss Diana

Nov.

Jones—Right hon. lord Deloraine, to Miss Knight—Sir David Dalrymple, bart. to Miss Brown—John Plumb, Esq; to Miss Tempest—Capt. Drake, to Miss Heathcote—John Crewe, Esq; to Miss Hyett, a 25000l. fortune—William Blomberg, Esq; to Miss Maynard—J. Sawbridge, Esq; to Miss Bridgeman—Mr. Henry S. Woodfall, to Mrs. Coningham.

Nov. 11. The dutchess of Manchester was delivered of a son and heir—Lady Munro, of Foules, of a son and heir—Lady Carberry, of a son—Lady of Walter Waring, Esq; of a son—A postor's wife of Leadenhall-market, of three children—A soldier's wife of three boys.

DEATHS.

Nov. 5. SIR John Fleming, bart.—M. Mason, an eminent brewer— Of a fever, the only son of the late but most unfortunate James Annesley, Esq; by whose death, his right to the whole Anglesey estate in England and Ireland, devolved on his two sisters, the surviving daughter of the said James Annesley. This youth was the last of the male line of the body of Arthur the first earl of Anglesey, the honourable earl of Anglesey, and baron Newport Pagnell in England, and of viscount Valentia, and baron Altham, in Ireland, are extinct by death; Richard, the last earl of Anglesey, who died about two years ago, having only three daughters by Anne, countess of Anglesey, his wife, but no legitimate issue.—(See Annesley, in our GENERAL INDEX.)—7. Sir Michael Foster, kt. one of the justices of the King's Bench, and formerly recorder of Bristol, a learned, upright and virtuous judge—11. Miss Harriet Haze, youngest daughter of sir Thos. Hales, bart.—14. Robert Grosvenor, Esq; an eminent barrister, &c. &c.—Rev. Dr. Sam. Nicolls, rector of St. James's, Westminster, master of the Temple, &c. &c. &c.—16. Thos. Blundell, Esq; aged eighty-five; he was born deaf and dumb, but could converse by signs—Hon. lady Langham, eldest sister of the late viscount Cobham—Hezekiah Haynes, of Copsford Hall, Essex, Esq;—19. Right hon. Thomas earl of Effingham, &c. &c. &c. deputy earl-marshal of England. Succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Thomas, lord Howard, now earl of Effingham.—James Spilman, Esq; F.R.S.—Peter Wych, of Ormond-street, Esq;

Lately. Henrietta, countess dowager of Glencairn, aged eighty-one—Lady Jeanne Kynne, sister of the late earl of March—Richard Fitzgerald, of Cavendish-square, Esq; John Selbyn, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Hants, aged eighty—Marjory, countess of Home—Benj. Martyn, of New-Bond-street, Esq;—Edward Langton, Esq; formerly sheriff of Surry—Sir Harvey Elwes, of St. Edmund's college, in Suffolk, bart.—Tho. Poyntz, brother of sir Gregory—Lady Norris, widow of the late admiral sir John Norris—Mrs. B.

give, relish of the late general—John Gor-
don, Esq.;—Hon. Edmund Hyde, Esq.; of
Jamaica—Hon. Sylvanus Bourne, of the
council in New-England—A labourer at
Wells, aged 106—A man, at Castle-Knock,
in Ireland, aged 113.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

T. James's, Nov. 5. Rev. Mr. Lindsey is
presented to the vicarage of Catterick, in
Yorkshire.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. John Griffiths, B. A. is presented
to the rectory of Treeton, in Yorkshire—Mr.
Linton, to the vicarage of Bedminster, in
Wiltshire—Mr. Pipe, to the vicarage of
Croxall, in Cambridgeshire—Mr. Marsham,
to the rectory of Allwalton, in Northamp-
tonshire—Mr. Taylor to the vicarage of Pa-
rwickbourn, in Kent—Mr. Dodd, to a pre-
bend, in the church of Brecknock—Mr.
Sugden to the rectory of Ludgershall, in Wilt-
shire—Dr. Griffith, to the rectory of Whis-
tles, in Yorkshire—Dr. Dodwell, to the
archdeaconry of Berks—Mr. Cornwallis,
to the curacy of St. Margaret's, and Mr.
Sayth, to the curacy of St. Peter's, Ips-
wich—Mr. Edwards, to the archdeaconry of
Exon—Mr. Ward, to the vicarage of Whit-
tingham in Northumberland—Mr. Davy, to
the rectory of Lavenham, in Suffolk—Mr.
Cardley, to the rectory of Eaton in Corn-
wall—Mr. Morris, to the rectory of St. Bo-
olph, Cambridge—Mr. Warre, to the vicarage
of Wavewooton, in Warwickshire—Mr.
Linton to the vicarage of Hopewell, in
Buckinghamshire—Mr. Wood, to the rectory of Great
Weymouth, in Essex—Mr. Musgrave, to the recto-
ry of St. Laurence, in Exeter—Mr. Went-
worth, to the vicarage of Snargates, in Kent—
Mr. Bentham, to the vicarage of Hordley,
Leicestershire—Mr. Kingsley, to the vicarage
of Sardley, in Shropshire—Mr. Higgins
elected chaplain and under master to St.
Paul's school.

Dispensations passed the seals to enable the
Rev. Ralph Hilditch, M. A. to hold the
rectories of Iping and Turville, in Sussex—
Dr. Nicholson, to hold the rectory of Cud-
ington, in Oxfordshire, with the vicarage of
St. Laurence, in Reading—Mr. Brown to
hold the rectories of Mamhead and Silver-
ton, in Devonshire—Mr. Woolaston, to hold
the rectory of Stratford, in Suffolk, with the
vicarage of Duxbury, in Essex.

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

T. James's, Oct. 29. The king has
been pleased to order letters patent to be
sealed under the great seal of the kingdom of
Ireland, containing a grant unto the right hon.
Sir Richard Charlemont, and his heirs
successors, of the dignity of an earl of the said
country, by the name, style, and title of
Charlemont, in the county of Armagh.

Sr. James's Nov. 15. The king has been
pleased to order letters patent to be passed
under the great seal of the kingdom of Ire-
land, containing a grant to Arthur Brooke,
of Colebrooke, in the county of Fermanagh,
Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a
baronet of the said kingdom.

From the rest of the Papers.

Viscount Cantelupe is appointed colonel of the
first troop of horse grenadier guards, in the
regiment of the earl of Effingham, deceased—
William Hey, Esq; is chosen recorder of
Sandwich.

ALTERATIONS IN THE LIST OF PARLIAMENT.

BRIDGEWATER. Lord Coleraine—in
the room of Mr. Southwell.
Honiton. Sir George Young—in the room
of the hon. Mr. Courtney.
Horsham. Mr. Pratt—in the room of lord
Irwin.
Northampton. Lucy Knightly, Esq; in the
room of the earl of Northampton.

BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM OCT. 25, TO
NOV. 22.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.
Males 621 7	Males 366 7
Females 592 5	Females 356 5
Whereof have died,	
Under 2 Years 537	Within the Walls 143
Between 2 and 5 173	Without the walls 430
5 and 10 — 89	Mid. and Surry 359
10 and 20 — 78	City & Sub. West. 299
20 and 30 — 142	
30 and 40 — 151	
40 and 50 — 78	
50 and 60 — 138	
60 and 70 — 213	
70 and 80 — 66	
80 and 90 — 43	
90 and 100 — 9	
	3722
	Weekly, Nov. 1, 354
	60 and 70 — 8, 478
	70 and 80 — 25, 362
	80 and 90 — 22, 493
	90 and 100 — 3722

WHEATEN PECK LOAF, WT. 17 LB. 6OZ. 2d.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1763.

Amsterdam, 35 9 2 4 US.

Ditto at Sight, 35 4

Rotterdam, 35 10 2 5

US. 2 9 2 US.

Antwerp, No price

Hamburg, 35 12 2 1 US.

Paris, 1 Day's Date, 30 5 8ths.

Ditto 2 Usance, 30 3 8ths.

Bordeaux Dit. 30 1 4ths.

Cadiz, 38 1 2 4

Madrid, 38 1 8ths.

Bilboa, 38

Leghorn, 48 5 8ths, a 3 4ths.

Genoa, 47 3 4ths & 5 8ths

Venice, 50 3 4ths.

Lisbon, 55. 6d.

Porto 55. 6d.

Dublin, 9 1 4ths.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AT last the armament designed by the Dutch for the support of their colony of Berbice, or Berbarias, was got ready. The troops embarked at Naarden on the 20th, 21st and 22d ult.; and by letters from the Hague of the 8th inst. they had then got out of the Texel, with a fair wind for carrying them down the Channel.

From France we hear that the Algerines have declared war against them, and have clapt their consul up in irons, on account of some hostilities committed by a French frigate in the Mediterranean against a corsair of Algiers; and though this happened on the 6th ult. the French have not yet shewn any resentment openly, but very probably they have been privately plotting a revolution in the government of Algier; for on the 5th inst. the treasurer of Algiers, who was prime minister under the present dey, and destined to succeed him, was arrested in his presence, and instantly strangled. And according to the severity usually exercised in such cases there, all his relations and friends have been since put to death.

From Madrid we learn that Mr. Wall, his catholic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has resigned that high post, and is retired from court, with a pension of 10000 crowns a year, to which his majesty has since added the pay of a lieutenant general in actual service, and has preserved to him all the honours and prerogatives he before enjoyed. He is succeeded by M. Grimaldi, late Spanish minister at Paris, who was the projector and negotiator of the late famous treaty called the family compact. We may from hence judge of the present complexion of the court of Spain.

Lisbon. Oct. 5. His serene highness the new born infant, was christened on Sunday last the 2d instant at the royal chapel of the palace of Ajuda, by the names of John-Francis Xavier-de-Paula-Domingos-Antonio-Carlos-Cypriano; his catholic majesty and the queen mother of Spain being sponsors. But this young prince died on the 10th inst.

Excise officers are, it seemt, dangerous visitors in other countries as well as this, as appears by the following article from.

Naples, Oct. 22. A cause has just been tried here, which makes a great noise. One of the farmers of tobacco, having employed, in vain, all the usual methods to seduce the daughter of a farmer, had recourse to the following stratagem. He caused some of his people to lay some tobacco privately in the farmer's garden, and then ordered the house to be searched for smuggled tobacco.

The tobacco was found where it had been laid. The innocent farmer and his daughter were immediately hurried to prison, where the seducer went, and offered the girl her's and her father's liberty, if she would confess what he required. The offer was rejected with greater indignation than ever; and the girl having acquainted her lawyer with this circumstance, he, by that means, laid open the drift and plot of the prosecution. The accused were set at liberty, and the financier condemned to pay all costs of suit, to deposit 600 ducats [100l. 6s. 6d.] as a fortune for the young woman, and to allow her seventeen livres per month till she is married. His clerk, being found a principal agent in the business, is condemned to serve four days on board the galleys and to pass the rest of his days in prison.

Milan, Oct. 11. We learn from Modena, that an express was arrived there with a letter from the hereditary prince to his father the reigning duke, in which the prince entirely submitted himself to whatever arrangements his father might think proper, and expressed his sorrow at having opposed his intentions: And that the reigning duke, affected with this act of humiliation and obedience, immediately sent to Modena an order for the prince's enlargement, to reinstate him in his honours and privileges, and to assure him of the continuation of his favour and paternal tenderness.

Ratisbon Oct. 2. The archbishop, elector of Mentz, has convoked an electoral assembly to meet on the 15th of next month, in order to take into consideration the election of a king of the Romans.

Advices from Saxony say that their elector has at last openly declared himself a candidate for the crown of Poland, to the great regret of the people of that electorate, who instead of wishing him success, are praying that he may be disappointed; because they might then have some hopes of the family's returning to the religion of their country.

On the 7th inst. the states of the king of Prussia's dominions on the Rhine assembled at Cleves, when his majesty's commissioners informed them, that the king as father of his people, and in consideration of their loss and sufferings by the late war, intended to remit part of their usual taxes for a year or two; and as a further proof of his majesty not having been brought into debt, or exhausted, by the last war, we are told from Hamburg, that the diamond buttons which his majesty had on the cloaths, and hat he wore on the day the Turkish ambassador, on his entry at Berlin, were valued at upwards of 500,000l. sterl.

NOTE The Catalogue of Books and Bankrupts in our Appendix. Mr. Boston's, Lamar Hitchin's, and A. B. C's Letters are received, and a medical case, which we have proper regard paid to them.